

CLASSICAL
EXERCISES

UPON THE

1212. m 14
3

RULES

LAI D DOWN IN

H O L D E R's

CHAMBAUD's FRENCH GRAMMAR.

By G. S A T I S.

R

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR C. DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.

M,DCC.XCII.

Entered at Stationers Hall.

Pa
Pe
work
the
verb
sign
the
call
naq
It m
pref
in l
con
thin
and
the
nun
I sh
pre
ste
wi
the
son
j'
I
j'
an
th
th

fo
as
th
th
(
fu
v
P

a
h
c
t

E R R A T A.

Page 1, Line 6, for governer, read gouverner.

Page 67, Line 21, for, If any thing, &c. read, If any thing in a work of this nature deserves to be accounted for, it is, undoubtedly, the translating of two English words by a single French word. All verbs, the substantive verb *to be* excepted, contain in themselves the signification of the affirmation of the action of the agent, or subject to the sentence and the signification of the nature of that action, which is called attribute, or predicate: as in, *Elle vaut*, it is worth; *je naquis*, I was born; *je voulois*, I was willing; and *j'aimai*, I loved. It may be observed, that three out of these four French words are not expressed in English as they are in French; but that the first is rendered in English by the substantive verb *to be*, and an adjective; the second, by the same verb, and the participle of the past tense; the third also by the same verb, and the participle of the present tense; and the fourth by *loved*, expressing the same meaning as *aimai*. In the last instance the two languages coincide, as they do in the greatest number of active and neuter verbs; as, *Je frappe*, I strike; *je dors*, I sleep, &c. The affirmation and the attribute could have been expressed in all languages with two words; as, *Je suis endormi*, I am sleepy: but as men are in general in haste to deliver their ideas, they, with much ingenuity, have invented a single word, to express at once the meaning of these two members of the sentence; they have even, in some circumstances, expressed three members with a single word; as, *J'ignore*, I am ignorant of—which signifies as much as, *I know not*, or, *I do not know*. Besides the affirmation and the attribute, the verb *J'ignore* contains in itself the signification of the adverb *not*, which, as an adverb, is of itself a member of the sentence. The Italians and the Latins have gone a step further still, since *ignoro*, besides the three members above mentioned, contains the subjective term or agent.

I should not have discussed this matter so minutely, had it not been for the sake of informing the Learner, that there is no such thing as a passive verb in the French language, as there is in Latin. When the nominative of the sentence is the patient, and not the agent of the action, a single word is used in Latin; as, *amor*, I am loved, (*je suis aimé*); which in French is expressed by three words, the subject by a personal pronoun, the affirmation by the substantive verb, and the attribute by the only mood, I think, we have of the passive voice, which is commonly called the participle past.

Whenever the Tyro in this Exercise-book finds the verb *to be*, and an adjective or a participle rendered into French by a single word, he has only to recollect, that the affirmation and the attribute are distinctly expressed in English as in this case, where *are worth* is translated by *valent*.

E R A I A

F
Ex
the

G

by

by
lon
it
wo

be
no
to

P L A N
O F
T H I S W O R K.

EVERY Rule in the Grammar is exemplified in the Exercise-book, which is made as concise as possible, there being in general but one sentence for each rule.

The figures on the margin refer to the rule in the Grammar.

The word or words on which the rule falls, are known by being printed in *Italic*.

When two or more English words are to be translated by one or more French words, but not so many or so long as to fill the space underneath the English words it is filled by a black line before and after the French word or words.

If any thing occur in the Exercise-book that has not been previously mentioned in the Grammar, or that is not to be found in it, there is a succinct note at the bottom of the page of the Exercise Book.

When

When proper names, names of countries, kingdoms, provinces, cities, and other places, are in French differently spelt from the English, I always insert the French word underneath the English.

The French words interlined with the English are in their roots.

The sentences are classical; that is, they have been collected from the best French writers, such as *Montesquieu, J. J. Rousseau, Voltaire, l'Abbé Raynal, Mar-montel, La Bruyere, La Rochefoucault, Fenelon, Madame de Sevigné, &c.* And in order to add information to authority, I have collected Maxims, Apophthegms, Axioms, &c.

Although it is customary, in Exercise books, to give up the idiom of the learner's language for that he is learning, yet I flatter myself that I have guarded as much against *this* as a Foreigner could do.

An Exercise-book is *professedly* written to teach the Scholar to translate any sentence into the language he learns; but how can he do that, if the sentences of the Exercise-book are written in a language unintelligible to him? Were I to say to an Englishman entirely unacquainted with the French language, *When him thither some have you sent?* he would probably as little understand me, as if I had said, *Quand lui y en avez-vous envoyé?* But it is certain that it would be out of his power ever to construe his English into this foreign idiom, for the purpose of translating it literally into French; therefore an Exercise-book should, of all performances, be the most free from foreign idioms. It may be asked, How I thought myself qualified for such a task? My answer will be only in relating how I proceeded. After I had collected

collected the sentences, I set about translating them into English ; but, conscious of the propensity a foreigner has to introduce the idioms of his vernacular tongue into the language in which he writes, especially in translations, I applied to a native of this country, whom I had previously taught French for that purpose. We went on with our translation pretty well for some time ; but at last my help-mate, on account of his improvement in French, became so Frenchified, that his translation, as well as mine, consisted of mere French phrases, clothed with English words. I applied to another Gentleman, who soon fell into the same error. It seems that a thorough knowledge of a foreign language, tends to disqualify a man for translating from that language into his own. Wishing to go on with my work, I translated the sentences alone, and consulted such of my scholars as had but a slight knowledge of the French. They readily pointed out the most glaring Gallicisms ; but I suspect there are still some remaining. Those Gentlemen who may perceive such errors, would very much oblige me by pointing them out in a line by the Penny-post.

This part of the Book is on Nouns, the Article, Adjectives, Pronouns, and Nouns of Number.

Should the Public approve of the plan, I will immediately publish the other part, which will be on the Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions, having all the materials ready for the press.

N. B.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who find this Work too difficult for a beginner, may have it with more minute references, it being also published in that form by Mr. DILLY, price 2s. 6d.

Any French Gentleman, just come from France, who wishes to have a fuller explanation of the plan of the work, may call on the Author, at his Chambers, No. 6, *Clifford's-Inn, Fleet-Street*, any Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday, between the hours of six and eight in the evening.

ON NOUNS.

- LUCRETIA** was a model of chastity. 109
Lucrèce. f. être modèle. m. chasteté. f.
- We had a great deal of hardship. 2
avoir — infiniment — mal. m.
- The world is governed by God's providence. 3
monde. m. être gouverner par providence. f.
- Under the equator, the nights are always equal to the days. 110
Sous équateur. m. nuit. f. être toujours égal à jour. m.
- The bad use that we make of our prosperity, is often
the cause of our misfortunes. 4
mauvais usage. m. que faire de bonheur. m. être cause. f. disgrâce. f.
- I have left the room and the closet locked. 5
laisser chambre. f. cabinet. m. fermer à la clef.
- Our maid and your man servant are very diligent. 6
servante. f. — valet. m. — fort
- Riches, honours, and power, are uncertain and 7
richesses. f. pl. bonheur. f. autorité. f. être incertain
perishable. périssable.
- The inhabitants of the coast of Malabar distinguish 111
the monsoons by wet and dry monsoons. 8
habitant. m. côte. f. distinguer mousson. f. en pluvieux sec
- I will give to your brother something that he 9
will find very good. 9
— donner — à quelque chose que — trouver — fort
- You look for something: I know where it is. 10
— chercher — savoir où être
- The greatest part of the soldiers were killed. 10
— la plupart. f. — soldat. m. être tuer
- The third part of the vines was burnt. 11
— tiers. m. — vigne. f. être brûler

112 He takes care of his own relations.
12 avoir soin — sien. m. —

13 The labour of the poor produces the income of the rich.
travail. m. pauvre. m. faire revenu. m. riche. m.

14 A vicious man is always punished by his own vice.
— vicieux — être punir par propre

The reward of the generous man is in the recess of
récompense. f. — généreux — être à fond. m.
his heart.
cœur. m.

15 It is the best that you can do.
ce mieux que pouvoir faire

16 Lying is a crime.
mentir être crime. m.

17 He is very nice in his eating.
être très délicat pour le manger. m.

18 The offender is often more implacable than the
offenseur. m. plus que
person offended.
— offensé. m. —

113 He lives in the back part of the house.
19 demeurer sur — derrière. m. —

20 Ambition treads upon wisdom, honour, probity; and,
fouler aux pieds sagesse. f.
on their ruins, lays the foundations of its greatness.
sur ruine. f. élever fondement grandeur. f.

On the ARTICLE.

1 As equality of fortune* maintains frugality, so frugality
comme égalité. f. fortune. f. entretenir de même
maintains equality of fortune.*
maintenir

Hypocrisy is a kind of homage that vice pays to
hypocrisie. f. espèce. f. hommage. m. que rendre à
virtue.
vertu. f.

At court, devotion is rare, piety is almost unknown.
à cour. f. dévotion. f. rare piété. f. presque inconnu

Modesty

* Fortune must be in the plural in French.

Modesty in women is the fore-runner of all virtues. 113
Modestie. f. dans annonce. f. vertu. f. 1

There is a country where joy is visible but false, and
 —Il y a— pays. m. où joie. f. visible mais faux
 sorrow real but hidden.
chagrin. m. réel mais caché

Modesty is the colouring of virtue.
Pudeur. f. coloris. m. vertu. f.

Geneva is a small republic between France, 114
Genève petite république. f. entre France. f. 2
 Switzerland, and Savoy.
Suisse. f. Savoie. f.

Bastia is the capital of the island of Corsica. 3
Bastie. f. capitale. f. île. f. Corse. f.

The quails pass from Africa into Europe, about the 4
caille. f. passer de Afrique. f. en sur 5
 end of the spring.
fin. f. printems. m.

Whilst the ambassadors of the King of France were at 6
Tandis que ambassadeur. m. être à
 Bruges, the Duke of Burgundy held a chapter of the order
Duc Bourgogne tenir chapitre. m. ordre. m.
 of the Golden-Fleece.
Toison d'or. m.

The empire of China is bounded on the north by the 7
empire. m. Chine. f. borné à nord. m. par
 the celebrated wall.
fameux muraille.

Anthony Varillas was born at Gueret, in the county of 8
Antoine naître à dans comté. m.
 Marche, in France.
Marche. f. en

The river Loire begins to be navigable at Rouane. 116
rivière commencer à navigable à 9

Phaëton fell into the river Po in Italy. 10
tomber dans Pô. m. en Italie.

The Pyrenean mountains extend from the Mediterranean 11
Pyénées monts. m. s'étendre depuis Méditerranée. f.

to the Ocean.

jusqu'à Océan. m.

116 David, and the other kings, his successors, chose their
12 *autre successeur. m. choisir*

sepulchres on mount *Sign*.

sépulture. f. sur montagne. f.

117 This lace costs a guinea a yard.

13 *dentelle. f. coûter guinée. f. le verge. f.*

14 A good citizen ought to bury himself in the ruins of his
11 *citoyen. m. devoir —s'ensevelir— sous ruine. f.*

country.

patrie. f.

In prosperity, foresee adversity.

dans bonheur. m. prévoir malheur. m.

We ought to honour kings, since they represent God

devoir —honorer— puisque représenter Divinité. f.

on earth.

sur terre. f.

15 Under our first kings, the bushel, and all other
sous premier boisseau. m. les autres

measures, were equal in France.

mesure. f. égal en

16 See the treaty which the Romans made with the Latins,
voir traité. m. que Romain. m. faire avec Latin. m.

after the victory at the lake Regillus; it was one of the

après victoire. f. de lac. m. Régille il être

principal foundations of their power.

principal fondement. m. puissance. f.

16a Of all the kings whom the Romans attacked, Mithridates

tout que attaquer Mithridate. m.

alone defended himself with courage.

seul —se défendre— avec

118 My lord the archbishop of Canterbury has his palace

17 *Monseigneur archevêque Cantorbéry avoir palais. m.*

at Lambeth.

à

18 Learn your lesson, Master idler.

apprendre leçon. f. Monsieur fainéant. m.

19 Come near, lovely child!

—approcher— aimable

Kings!

Kings! love the people, love men, and you will be happy. 118
aimer peuple. m. —être— 20

Men! be humane; it is your first duty.
être humain ce devoir. m.

To arms, *brave citizens!* 119
à arme. f. brave citoyen. m. 21

Coachman! are you hired? 218
cocher. m. être louer

Come up, *fruit-woman!* 22
—monter— fruit. m.

O false wisdom! 23
ô faux sagesse. f.

The smile of a courtier is like that of a mask, it 24
sourire. m. être comme celui masque. m. il
 is the same for every body.
être pour tout le monde

A good father gives three things to his children, 24a
donner chose. f. à
 food, education, and a good example.
nourriture. f. le exemple. m.

How astonishing the revolution in France is! 25
le étonnant de

A painter expresses with colours, the passions that a poet 120
peintre. m. exprimer avec couleur. f. que 26
 expresses with words.
parole. f.

Friends always ready to speak in our favour, are good 27
prêt à en faveur. f. être
supports in this world.
support. m. dans

The chief reward of good actions is the repu- 28
premier récompense. f. beau action. f.
 tation that they bring.
que donner

A drunken man makes a noise in a family. 121
—ivrogne— faire du bruit. m. dans ménage. m. 29

Those who go to sea, run great danger. 30
qui aller sur courir danger. m.

You

122 You make a noise which will awake the child.
31 faire bruit. m. qui —réveiller—

32 Beauty fades like a flower.
beauté. f. passer comme fleur. f.

33 Every man for himself, and God for all.
—chacun— pour soi pour

34 It is easy to add to the inventions of others.
il aisé de ajouter à de

35 Pythagoras said, in a storm, Worship the Echo.
Pythagore. m. dire dans tempête. f. adorer

36 Galileo discovered the satellites of Jupiter, the spots of
Galilée. m. découvrir tache. f.
the sun, and its rotation on its axis.
soleil. m. rotation. f. sur axe.

37 Saint Paul is called the apostle of the Gentiles.
être appeller apôtre. m. Gentil. m.

123 I have bought the works of Mr. Despréaux.
38 acheter œuvre. m. Sieur. m.

38a Desire the Gentlemen who are below stairs to come up
prier Messieurs qui —en bas— de —monter—
directly.
tout de suite.

39 Le Maître's pleadings are full of affectation.
plaider. m. plein affectation. f.

40 Tasso and Ariosto lived in the time of the Medicis.
Tasse. m. Arioste. m. vivre de tems. m. Médicis. m. pl.

41 Vestris and Mrs. Guimard are now the first dancers
la à présent danseur. m.
in Europe.
de

42 He lives near St. Anthony's Gate.
demeurer proche Antoine. m. porte. f.

43 Bacchus was the god of drinkers among the Pagans.
être huveur. m. chez Payen. m.

Of all the Alexanders, the most celebrated is Alexander
Alexandre. m. célèbre être

of

of Macedonia.

Macédoine. f.

The *La Fayette* and the *Baillis* are, in my opinion, greater
 heroes than the *Du Guesclins* and the *Bayards*.
 être à avoir. m. 44

Grey is between white and black.
 gris. m. entre blanc. m. noir. m. 45

The soft and tender looks of a coquette are less the
 effect of sentiment than of art.
 doux tendre regard. m. être 46*

The old and new regiments have done wonders.
 vieux nouveau faire merveille. f. 47

At court, hypocrisy is honoured, guilt is respected, and
 impiety is applauded.
 cour. f. hypocrisie. f. honorer crime. m. respecter
 impiété. f. applaudir 48

Monks have always been dangerous in a state.
 Moines. m. être dans état. m. 49

Man is subject to all sorts of infirmities.
 sujet à sorte. f. infirmité. f. 50

All nations have unanimously revered paternal authority.
 nation. f. unanimement révéler paternel puissance. 51

A good man is respectable of himself.
 bien. m. par 52

This tree has grown six inches since the spring.
 arbre. m. crûtre pouce. m. depuis printemps. m. 53

There is already somebody arrived.
 —Il y a— quelqu'un arrivé 54

The learned by profession have in their manners
 something inexpressibly wild.
 —je ne sais quoi— savant. m. de dans manière. f. 55

There

* The figures for the 46th rule have been omitted in the Grammar: the rule begins thus, *When a noun has two adjectives, &c.*

125 There were five thousand men killed in that battle.
 56 —Il y eut— mille tuer dans bataille. f.

57 There were several thousand of them wounded.
 —Il y eut— plusieurs —en— blesser

58 By how many imperceptible ties are we attached
 —combien— lien. m. attacher
 to the world!

Few men are moderate in prosperity.
 peu être dans prospérité. f.

As the faults of great men make more impression on
 comme faite f. faire plus sur
 the mind, they instruct more.
 esprit. m. instruire davantage.

Not so much honour, and more profit.
 pas —tant— plus profit. m.

Too much familiarity breeds contempt.
 —trop— engendrer mépris. m.

126 Policy has eyes, but no bowels.
 59 politique. f. & point entrailles. f. pl.

60 He has no money.
 ne pas argent. m.

61 At Paris, the rich know every thing; there are none
 à savoir —tout— —il y a— ne
 ignorant but the poor.
 que

62 He died soon after, without leaving any children.
 62a mourir bientôt après laisser

63 With many people, learned and pedantic are synonymous.
 chez bien gens savant pédant être

64 He has courage enough.
 avoir assez

65 Life is full of disappointments.
 pleine contrariétés. m.

I have

* The number 60 in the Grammar should be a line lower.

† The number 61 in the Grammar should be five lines lower, opposite to "Where power," &c.

I have already sold a great number of the horses which ^{déjà vendre} ^{que} 127 66

bought yesterday. ^{acheter.}

A proud man is taken up with the good opinion that ^{—orgueilleux— —remplir— de} ^{que} 67
he has of himself. ^{lui-même}

Babylon, the seat of the empire of the kings of Assyria, ^{Babylone. f. siège. m. Assyrie. f.} 68
was founded by Semiramis. ^{fonder par}

Courtiers make much of those whom they despise; their ^{courtisan. m. —caresser— que mépriser} 69
caresses serve to conceal their contempt. *What dissimulation!*
^{ambassade. f. servir à cacher mépris. m. quelle}

Wars on account of commerce, *what a word* against ^{—au sujet— quel mot. m. contre}
nature! Commerce nourishes, and war destroys. ^{alimenter détruire}

What author have you read? ^{quel lire} 70

For one pleasure, a thousand pains. ^{pour mille douleur. f.} 128 71

Henry the Eighth, king of England, was extreme in ^{Henri. m. Huit Angleterre en}
every thing. ^{—tout—}

When Mahomet the second took Constantinople in 1433, ^{quand second prendre en}
all the Greeks who cultivated the arts took refuge in Italy. ^{Grec. m. qui cultiver —se réfugier— Italie. f.}

The three hundred Spartans who defended the passage of ^{cent Spartiate. m. défendre} 72
the Thermopylæ, are, in my opinion the greatest heroes of
^{Thermopyles. pl. f. à av. m.}
antiquity. ^{antiquité. f.}

Man has too much knowledge to be a sceptic, and too ^{—trop— connoissance. f. pour sceptique} 73
much weakness to be a stoic. ^{foiblesse. f. pour stoicien.}

- 128 At court, dissimulation *passes* for policy, hypocrisy *for*
 73 *à cour. f.* *passer pour politique. f.* *pour*
 modesty, and flattery *for* politeness.
adulation. f. *politesse. f.*
- 129 He goes from place to place, like the birds.
 74 *aller de en comme oiseau. m.*
- 75 Time is a great master.
tems. m. *maître*
- 76 Oppression on one side, pillage on the other.
de côté. m. *de*
- 76a Wealth, dignities, honours, every thing disappears at death
biens. pl. m. dignité. f. *—tout— disparaître à*
 virtue alone remains!
seul rester
- 77 Opinion among men does every thing.
Opinion. f. *chez* *faire —tout—*
- 78 Great boasters, little doers.
vanteur. m. *faiseur. m.*
- 130 The desire of enjoying, carries men too far.
 78a *désir. m.* *jouir entraîner trop loin*
- 79 A criminal punished, is an example to the rabble
coupable. m. *punir* *exemple. m.* *pour* *canaille. f.*
 an innocent person condemned, is the concern of all honest
—innocent— condamner *affaire. f.*
 people.
gens
- The doctrine which places sovereign good in the
qui mettre bien. m. *dans*
 pleasure of the body, is quite unworthy of a philosopher
volupté. f. *tout-à-fait indigne*
- 80 Julian the apostate drove barbers from his court.
Julien. m. *apostat chasser de*
- 81 Every thing is amusement in life; virtue alone deserves
—tout— dans *seul mériter*
 to be called occupation.
de appeller
- Magistrates ought to do justice to every body, even
devoir rendre —tout le monde—
 to their enemies.
à
- The contempt of the laws gives entrance to all disorders
mépris. m. *donner entrée f.* *à*
- 131 We speak French from morning till night.
 82 *parler depuis jusqu'à soir. m.*

Gratitude *pleases*, because it flatters self-love. 131
 reconnaissance. f. faire plaisir flatter amour-propre. m. 83
 New kings, new laws. 84
 Nouveau loi. f.

On ADJECTIVES.

Our manners set a value on our riches, which are 1
 mœurs. f. pl. mettre prix. m. à être
 either honourable or dishonourable, as our manners are
 ou glorieux déshonorant selon que
 regulated or depraved.
 régler corrompre.

There is *this* difference between laws and manners; that
 —Il y a— ce entre loi mœurs. f. pl. que
 laws regulate more the actions of the citizen, and that
 régler plus citoyen. m. que
 manners regulate more the actions of the man.

God is admirable in all *his* works.
 être dans œuvre. f.

The prosperity of the country is the prosperity of 2
 prospérité. f. patrie. f.
 each citizen.
 chaque citoyen. m.

Give me any line *whatever*. 3
 donner un ligne. f. quelconque

Alexander and Julius Cæsar were *two* great commanders; 4
 Alexandre. m. Jules Cæsar. m. capitaine. m.
 the one conquered Asia, the other subdued the Gauls.
 conquérir Asie. f. subjuguier Gaule. f.

Good grace is to the body, what good sense is to the 5
 grace. f. à ce que bon sens. m. à
 mind.
 esprit. m.

Interest, pleasure, and glory, are the three *great* mobiles
 intérêt. m. plaisir. m. glorie. f. être grand mobile
 of our actions.
 action. f.

A *peaceful* death is the reward of a *holy* life.
 saint mort. f. récompense. f. saint

The *best* remedies are often bitter, and antidotes
 meilleur remède. m. amer
 are less pleasant than poisons.
 agréable que poison. m.

- 131 *Trifling* presents, says the proverb, nourish friendship.
 5 *petit* *dire* *entretenir*
- 132 The ancient chymists reckoned mercury or *quicksilver*,
 6 *ancien* *chymiste. m.* *reconnoître* *vif-argent. m.*
 as one of the principles which enter into the composition
pour *qui* *entrer* *dans*
 of bodies.
- 7 Charles the *Twelfth* was the Alexander of the north.
Douze *Alexandre. m.* *nord. m.*
- 8 *Splendid* virtues conduct to glory; *hidden* talents lead
éclatant *conduire* *à* *cacher* *mener*
 to fortune.
à
- 9 If a king, says a *Persian* proverb, pluck an apple in the
dire *Persan* *cueillir* *pomme. f. dans*
 garden of a private man, his courtiers will root up the tree.
—particulier. m.— *courtisan. m.* *—arracher—*
- 10 Egypt is bounded on one side by the *Red Sea*, and on the
Egypte. f. *bonner* *de* *côté* *rouge* *de*
 other by Barbary.
Barbarie. f.
- 11 Arthur, the first King of the Britons, instituted the order
Breton. m. *instituer*
 of the *Round* Table, about the year 516.
Rond *vers* *an. m.*
- 133 How many people weaken their *natural* talents by a
 12 *combien—* *gens. m. pl.* *affoiblir*
 bad imitation!
mauvais
- Infirmities are the appendages of *human* life.
être *appanage. m.* *humain*
- Our life is a *stormy* sea, continually agitated by the
orageux *sans cesse* *agiter*
 passions.
- The thought of death is the *natural* counterbalance of
mort. f. *contrepoids. m.*
 pride.
orgueil. m.
- 13 Scarron excelled in the *burlesque* style.
exceller *dans* *burlesque*
- 14 Under *despotic* governments, every family is a separate
dans *despotique* *état. m.* *chaque* *maison. f.* *séparé*
 empire.
- Pindar was the prince of *lyric* poets.
Pindare. m. *lyrique*

It is in the first page. 133
ce dans page. f. 15

Book first, chapter second. 16

Poverty has always been the irreconcilable enemy of French 17
pauvreté. f. irréconciliable
 masters in England.
en Angleterre. f.

An ambassador is an honourable spy.
ambassadeur. m. être espion. m.

No real and constant probity, without religion. 18
point réel constant sans

Greatness of soul is the source of strong and constant virtues.
grandeur. f. fort constant

It is difficult to undeceive the prejudiced and headstrong public.
Il de défabuser prévenu entêté

Tacitus is the richest of authors in strong and concise 19
Tacite. m. en mâle concis
 thoughts.

A handsome, virtuous, and rich wife, may make a man happy. 134
beau vertueux pouvoir rendre 19

A just and exquisite discernment belongs more to good 19a
juste exquis discernement. m. appartenir plus bon
 sense than to wit.
que à bel esprit. m.

It is a just observation. 20
ce juste

That shopkeeper sells at a reasonable price.
marchand. m. à juste prix. m.

Cotentin is in lower Normandy. 21
Cotentin. m. dans basse Normandie. f.

Brussels is the finest city in the Netherlands, and the 22
Bruxelles ville. f. de Pays-bas
 capital of Brabant.
capitale. f. Brabant. m.

It is a false thing. 23
ce faux chose

His brother is a civil man.
bonnête

False philosophy is that lightning which announces a storm 23a
faux éclair. m. annoncer orage. m.
 and darkness.
obscurité. f.

134 An *honest* man who says Yes or No, deserves to be
 235 *bonnête* *dire* *non* *mériter* *de*
 believed; his character swears for him.

croire *caractère. m.* *jurer*

24 Great head, little wit.

gros *tête. f.* *sens. m.*

It is a woman's longing.

ce *femme grosse* *envie. f.*

135 I like a happy mediocrity, which is above contempt, and

25 *aimer* *médiocrité. f.* *au-dessus de mépris. m.*

below envy.

au-dessous de

26 The epoch of the politeness of the Romans is the same

époque. f. *politesse. f.* *Romain. m.*

as that of the establishment of arbitrary power.

que *établissement. m.* *arbitraire pouvoir. m.*

Our soul is often in us like a slave; it serves a capricious
souvent en *comme* *servir* *capricieux*
 master whom it despises.

mépriser

Inferior judges are judges of rigour, but superior judges
Subalterne *rigueur* *mais* *supérieur*
 can judge according to equity.

pouvoir *selon*

136 A faithful friend renders prosperity more sweet, and adver-

27 *fidelle* *rendre* *plus* *doux*

sity more supportable.

28 Few people are satisfied with their fortune.

gens. m. pl. *content*

29 God alone is free from inconstancy.

seul *exempt* *inconstance. f.*

A philosopher is free from the tyranny of the passions.

affranchi *tyrannie. f.*

30 Our school is twenty feet long, and twelve wide.

écol. f. *long* *large*

137 It is rare to see a fir plank twelve yards long, ten

31 *Il* *de* *planche de sapin. f.* *verge longueur*

feet broad, and eight inches thick.

largeur *épaisseur.*

32 The famous mine of Potosi in Peru is more than

fameux *Potosi. m. dans Pérou avoir* *de*

two hundred and * fifty fathoms deep.

cent *toise. f.* *profondeur*

33 What is agreeable to the taste is often contrary to health.

ce que *goût. m.*

santé. f.
The

The inhabitants of islands are more *inclined* to liberty 137
peuple. m. *porté* 33
 than the people of the continent.

A glorious death is *preferable* to a shameful life. 138
trépas. m. *bonteux* 34

God alone is *eternal*. 35
seul *éternel.*

Every patriot is *unfeeling* to foreigners. 36
tout *patriote. m.* *dur* *étranger. m.*

Porphyry is a kind of marble extremely *hard*. 37
Porphyre. m. *sorte. f.* *marbre* *dur*

I think *proper* that you should do* that. 38
trouver *bon* *que* *—faire—* *cela*

It is always *prudent* to speak little. 139
Il *parler* 39

God humbles *the proud*. 40
abaisser *superbe*

The rich are insolent in prosperity, *the powerful* are
riche. m. *puissant. m.*
 cruel, *the great* pitiless.
impitoyable

In the north, men consume much on a stubborn *soil*; 41
dans *nord. m.* *consommer* *sur* *ingrat* *sol. m.*
 in the south, they consume little on a fertile *one*.
dans *midi. m.* *sur* *sol. m.*

As art is *more* industrious than nature, hypocrisy goes 140
aller 42
 farther than true piety.
plus loin *que* *véritable*

Cæsar would have done more honour to humanity, if
César. m. *fait* *plus* *à* *si*
 he had been *less* ambitious.

The apophthegms of Sparta will last as long as *the* 43
apophthegme. m. *Sparte* *durer* *aussi* *long-tems* *que*
most eloquent speeches of Athens.
beau *discours. m.* *Athènes*

It is a great scandal to see that *the most* bigoted people
ce *de voir que* *—dévot. m.—*
 are commonly *the least* reasonable.
d'ordinaire *raisonnable*

Your pen is *better* than mine. 44
meilleur *que*

Of many evils, choose *the least*.
plusieurs *mal* *choisir*

* The French use the present of the subjunctive in this case.

340 Bad company renders the good wicked, and the wicked
 45 *mauvais* rendre *méchant*
worse
pire ou plus mauvais.

46 Be *more* careful of your honour, and *less* curious about
soigneux *moins* *de*
 your reputation.

47 To the shame of human reason, *the most* foolish opi-
à bonte. f. *fou*
 nions have followers.
trouver se flateur. m.

48 Richelieu had a *more elevated* mind than Mazarin.
élevé génie. m. que
 Patience is *the surest* remedy against calumny.
sûr remède. m. contre*

341 We must do justice to persons *the least* considerable
 49† —Il faut — rendre *à*
 as well as to *the rich the most dreadful.*
aussi bien que à redoutable

50 Manguchi was *one of the most populous* cities in Japan.
être peuplé ville. f. de Japon. m.

51 Affectation destroys *the most amiable* qualities.
détruire aimable

We should learn to subdue our passions, to conquer
davoir apprendre à subjuguier à vaincre
 our desires, and to suffer patiently *the most* cruel misfortunes.
désir à souffrir disgrâce. f.

52 *The most* fortunate war is the greatest scourge of nations,
heureux fléau. m. peuple. m.
 and unjust war the greatest crime of kings.
injuste crime. m.

53 Brilliant qualities are those which men esteem *the most*.
brillant celui que estimer

342 She excuses her children, even when they are *the most* guilty.
 54 *excuser* *lors même que* *coupable*

55 Punish *the most* guilty of those criminals.
punir coupable criminel. m.

56 Gyges, the most powerful king, and the most fortunate
puissant fortuné
 man in Asia, was astonished to learn from the oracle, that
de Asie. f. étonner de apprendre de que
 Aglaus

* This adjective always comes after the substantive.

† This sentence not being English, is not to be inserted in the next edition:
 It is retained in this, on account of its being in the Guide, which has been printed
 some time. This I mean to do with those sentences that may be under this predi-
 cament.

Aglaus Saphidius, the poorest man among the Arcadians, was
 the happiest man on earth.
—pauvre. m.— de Arcadien. m.
beureux de

Hannibal formed the boldest project that ever any general had
 dared to conceive.
Annibal. m. former bardi projet. m. que jamais
oser

Under the reign of Tiberius, guilt was less dangerous than
 innocence.
Sous règne. m. Tibère crime. m.

A judicious answer does more honour than a brilliant
 repartee.
judicieux faire
répartie. f.

Put all the lessons for young people in actions rather than
 in words.
mettre leçon. f. de jeunes gens en plutôt
discours. m.

It is less the strength of arms, than the moderation of the
 heart, that renders men independent and free.
Ce force. f. bras. m.
qui indépendant libre

James the First was a weak prince, infected with the false
 philosophy of his age; a wit, subtle and pedantic, fitter to
 be at the head of an university than at the head of an empire.
Jacques. m. être foible infecté de faux
siècle bel esprit subtil pédant plus fait pour
à tête à

It is better to be foolish with all the world, than to be wise
 and be singular.
Il vaut mieux fou de sage
se trouver seul

You are happier than if you were married.
beureux si

Riches are oftentimes more dangerous, than poverty is
 troublesome.
souvent
incommode

- 143 She is now in better health *than when* she was in the country.
 61 *en* *quand* *à* *campagne. f.*
- 62 Alexander the Great soiled his glory by *more than one* crime.
Alexandre. m. *souiller* *par*
- 63 He is *more than* half ruined.
à moitié
- 144 Your brother is *much* shorter.
 64 *petit*
- 65 Education, institution, and instruction, are three things
chose. f.
as different in their object, *as* the governess, the tutor, and
aussi *dans* *que* *gouvernante. f.* *précepteur. m.*
 the master.
maître. m.
- 66 It is the wisdom of orientalists to seek for remedies against
ce *sagesse. f.* *orientaux. m. pl. de chercher* *contre*
 sadness with *as much* care *as* against the most dangerous
tristesse. f. *—autant—* *que*
 diseases.
maladie f.
- 67 As great kings are the most glorious images of the Divinity,
comme *éclatant* *Divinité. f.*
 the noblest work* of his power, and the finest rays of his
ouvrage. f. *puissance. f.* *beau rayons. m.*
 light, they are *as rare as* prodigies.
lumière. f. *prodige. m.*
- 68 The name of liberty is *so* sweet, *that* all those who fight for
nom. m. *si doux* *que* *celui* *combattre pour*
 it are sure to interest our secret wishes.
sûr de intéresser *vœu. m.*
- 69 The world is *so* full of dissimulation, *that* men's words are
monde. m. *si plein* *que* *parole. f.*
 hardly the signs of their thoughts.
à peine
- 70 Impiety is *as* fatal to a state *as* to religion.
aussi funeste à *que*

A gram-

* Work is taken in the plural number in French.

A grammarian, employed in a study *so* dry and *dull* as that 144
occupé à aussi sec triste que celui 71
of words, has always a wrinkled brow.

mot. m. ridé front. m.

It is a constant* observation, that sleep is *most* quiet and
ce constante que sommeil. m. tranquille

refreshing whilst the sun is under the horizon.

doux tandis que sous

The root of revenge is in the weakness of the soul ; *the most*

racine. f. vengeance. f. dans faiblesse. f.

mean and cowardly people are the most vindictive.

bas lâche gens. m. pl. vindicatif

She has *as much* fortune and beauty as her cousin.

—autant— bien. m. que cousine. f.

72

Our ancestors were wiser, and consequently happier than 145

ancêtres. m. pl. sage par conséquent heureux que 73

we are.

You will find bigots more sensible of affronts than *people*

—trouver— dévôt. m. à injure. f. gens. m. pl.

of the world are.

We write in French *as often as* we can.

en aussi souvent ou le plus souvent que pouvoir.

74

The more difficult a thing is, *the more* honourable it is,

difficile chose. f. elle

75

The more pleasures multiply, *the more* they wear out.

plaisir. m. se multiplier —s'user—

The more pleasing plays are, *the more* dangerous they are.

agréable spectacle. m.

76

My brother is *more* a man of honour than yours,

plus le vôtre.

77

This period is cut too *short*.

période. f. couper trop court

146

78

* Place *constante* after *observation*.

ON PRONOUNS.

147 1 Great warriors write their actions with simplicity;
capitaine. m.
 because *they* are prouder of what *they* have done, than of what
parce que glorieux ce que faire ce que
they have said.
dire

2 *We* always appear surpris'd at the misfortunes which we
paraître surpris de disgrâce. f.
 have taken great care to deserve.
prendre de mériter

3 I, *Lewis William Counsellor*, certify.
Louis Guillaume Avocat certifier

4 A Lacedemonian being* interrogated about what he knew;
Lacédémonien. m. interrogé sur ce que savoir
 To be free, *said he*.
libre dire

5 May you succeed !
pouvoir réussir

148 5a Give her something, were *it* but† thirty guineas per annum.
donner lui être par an

6 *Perhaps* we shall have a happier fate.
peut-être —avoir— heureux fort. m.

6a *Perhaps* we shall have a happier fate.
peut-être —avoir— heureux fort. m.

7 *She* and *I* went together to the Park.
moi aller ensemble à Parc. m.

The Abbé and *I* speak constantly of your affairs.
Abbé. m. moi parler sans cesse affaire f.

8 Mr. *Willis*, you, and *I*, are good friends.
moi

149 9 Mr. *Barub* and you will answer for her.
—répondre—

You

* This auxiliary is not expressed in French.

† But is translated by *que* in French, and requires the negative *ne* immediately before the verb.

You have complained to the master, and I will complain 149
—se plaindre— à maître. m. 150
 to the mistress.
 à maîtresse. f.

I! justify perjury! 151
 moi justifier parjure. m.

Make me a coat. 152
 faire moi habit. m.

You maintain that the Flemings will obtain their liberty, 153
prétendre Flamand. m. *—obtenir—*
 and I maintain the contrary.
 moi soutenir

My uncle and he are partners. 154
 lui associé. m. 155

You will learn your lesson, and he will write his exercise. 156
apprendre lui *—faire—* thème. m.

I ran, and he stopped. 157
courir lui *s'arrêter*

He and I will go in the same boat. 158
 lui moi *—aller—* dans bateau. m.

He alone can succeed. 159
 lui *pouvoir réussir*

He, who is your friend, can assist your brother, 160
 lui *pouvoir secourir*

They, perceiving that it was too late, went away.
 eux *s'apercevoir* que trop tard *—se retirer—*

His two brothers, and his cousin, have equally betrayed your 161
 father; they have written against him, and he has been his *trahir*
 accuser to the minister. 162
délateur. m. auprès de

We were taken, and he escaped. 163
prendre lui *se sauver* 164

Whilst

- 151 Whilst the King's army was at Versailles, they took the
21 *Pendant que* *eux prendre*

Bastille.

Bastille. f.

- 22 The cow is old, she gives very little milk.
vache *vieille* *très peu lait. m.*

Look at this fine pink; it smells charmingly.
regarder *bel oeillet. m.* *sentir* *bien bon*

When praises are delicate, they seduce the most austere.
Quand louange. f. *séduire* *austère*

- 23 There have happened great revolutions in France.
—Il est arrivé— *événement. m. en*

- 24 In the good deeds of sovereigns, interest often enters; and the
dans *bienfait. m.* *il entre souvent de l'intérêt*

praise* which they receive for the favours that they grant,
louange. f. *que* *recevoir* *grace. f.* *que* *accorder*
is commonly the source of their generosity, and the motive for
ordinairement

their magnificence.

magnificence. f.

Many things have happened since your departure.
—Il s'est passé bien des choses— *départ. m.*

- 25 Has any body been here† ?
être *quelqu'un* *venir*

- 26 Some misfortunes will happen‡, if you speak.
quelque malheur. m. *—arriver—* *parler*

- 152 It is my friend's fault, and mine.
27 *ce* *faute. f.*

- 28 I will go out, in spite of him.
—sortir— *en dépit*

I like your daughter on your account.
aimer *—à cause de vous—*

- 29 The love of one's self is always good, and always conformable
amour. m. *soi-même* *conforme*
to order.
à ordre. m.

* This word is in the plural number in French; its verb, of course, must be in the plural.

† The phraseology in French, is this, *Is he come any body here?*

‡ The French say, *It will happen some misfortunes.*

It is a general maxim, that *self-love* is the spring of all ¹⁵²
ce *que amour propre. m.* *ressort. m.* ^{29^a}
 our actions.

He plays *for his amusement.* ³⁰
jouer pour plaisir. m.

She will oblige your sister *for my sake.* ³¹
—obliger— pour l'amour de moi

It is a portrait *drawn by me.* ³²
ce —de moi—

It is *my picture.* ³³
portrait. m.

God will judge *us* according to the merit of our actions. ³⁴
—juger— —selon—

Opinion made monks, opinion will destroy *them.*
moine. m. —détruire—

It is the weakness of man that makes *him* sociable.
ce foiblesse. f. qui rendre

Generosity unites many virtues, and gives *them* an heroical ¹⁵³
générosité. f. réunir plusieurs leur héroïque ³⁵
 energy.
énergie. f.

That which favours the welfare of an individual, attracts ³⁶
ce qui favoriser bien-être. m. individu. m. attirer
 him; that which hurts *it*, repels him.
ce qui nuire lui repousser le

Alexander the conqueror appears *to me* inferior to Diogenes ^{35^a}
Alexandre. m. conquérant paroître me à
 the philosopher.

Favour is the great divinity of courtiers; the minister is the ³⁶
Faveur. f. courtisan. m.
 high priest who offers many victims *to it.*
grand offrir bien lui

We are more inclined *to excuse ourselves*, than to acknowledge ^{35^b}
porté nous à reconnaître
 our faults.
faute. f.

Honour

* The number 29^a has been omitted in the Grammar. It should have been placed in the margin, before "*L'amour-propre* is only a relative and factitious sentiment."

153 Honour worthily merit abused by fortune; it is the only
 35^b *bonorer dignement outragé ce*
 means to reconcile it with the merit that fortune has favoured.
moyen. m. de reconcilier le que favoriser

35^c It is in obeying him that you will please him.
ce en obéir lui —plaire— lui

36 He dares say it.
oser dire le

37 He dares say it.
oser dire le

38 A coolness, or an incivility, which comes from those who
froideur. f. incivilité. f. qui venir celui
 are above us, makes us hate them; but a salute, or a smile,
au-dessus de faire nous haïr les salut. m. sourire. m.
 reconciles us* to them.*
reconcilier. nous les

39 Here I am, said Death, † presenting himself before his eyes.
ci me voi dire mort. f. —se présenter— à

There they are.
là les voi

154 It was he who did that.
 40 *ce être faire cela*

41 Let us say it, to the shame of the age—hard-heartedness is
dire le à bonte. f. siècle. m. —dureté. f.—
 almost always the companion of opulence.
compagne. f.

41^a Speak to him.
parler lui

42 Tell me, if have you been at Blackheath.
dire à

155 Follow me, brave soldiers!
 43 *suivre moi*

44 You have fine apples; give me some.
beau pomme. f. en

* *Nous* is in the dative in French, and *les* in the accusative: they are both to be placed immediately before the verb, according to the 34th and 35th rules on Pronouns; but with regard to each other, they follow the same order in French as in English; that is, *nous* is to precede *les*.

† The preposition *en* (in) is expressed in French.

Do not answer me. 153
ne pas me 45
46

I do believe what you say. 46
croire ce que dire

Take it, and sell it. 156
prendre le vendre le 47

The good man may be proud of his virtue, because it belongs to him. 48
homme de bien fier parce que être à lui

Your son has served under me ; I interest myself for him. 49
servir sous —s'intéresser— à lui

The minister will write to him, as well as to you and to me. 50
lui aussi bien que à à moi

I will write to her, and not to him. 51
à elle non pas à lui

Who wants to go out ? I, Sir. 51a
vouloir —sortir— Monsieur

Grillon refused to assassinate the Duke of Guise, but he offered to Henry the Third to fight with him. 51b
refuser de assassiner mais Henri. m. de se battre contre

He — would have stopped the carriage of a prince ; he — would have taken him himself. 52
vous arrêter carrosse. m. prendre le

Our physical evils destroy themselves, or destroy us. 52a
physique mal —se détruire— détruire

The glory of the world vanishes in a moment. 157
s'évanouir en 52b

When the heart opens to the passions, it opens to the weariness of life. 52c
quand s'ouvrir à s'ouvrir à ennui. m.

157 Woe to the man who *leans* on the arm of man : his hopes
 526 *malheur à s'appuyer* bras. m. espérance, f.*
 will be confounded, and his projects frustrated.
confondre anéantir

526 Write injuries on sand, and good deeds on marble.
injure. f. sur bienfait. m. marbre. m.

Let us be plain in doing good.
—être— simple en faire bien

52d Let us warm ourselves.
—se chauffer—

Remember that the Romans went from the plough to the
se souvenir Romain. m. passer charue. f.
 consulship.
consulat. m.

52e Warm thyself.
—se chauffer—

Remember that the Romans went from the plough to the
se souvenir que de à
 consulship.

158 In monarchies, public affairs are as much suspected by mer-
 53 *dans —a. f. fi— à*
 chants, as they appear secure in free states : great enterprises
que paraître sûr dans libre état. m.
 in commerce are not for monarchies, but for republican states.
de ne pas mais républicain

We have no greater enemies than our defects.
ne pas que défaut. m.

Unluckily greediness does not reason like prudence and hu-
malheureusement avidité. f. ne pas raisonner comme
 manity.

54 If Cæsar had had justice on his side, Cat-
César. m. de côté. m. Caton. m.
 would not have declared for Pompey.
ne pas —se déclarer— Pompée. m.

* The letter y is changed into i, in the third person singular of the present ten-
 Indicative of this verb,

It does *not* belong to every body to know what strength the
Il ne pas appartenir à sentir quel ressort. m. 158
 love of good things may give to the soul.
bonnête à 55

Do *not* stir the fire with a sword. 56
attiser le

Do *not* hurt *yourself*.
—se blesser—

If the most elevated rank is not sheltered from misfortunes, 57
si ne point à l'abri malheur. m.
 why is it *not* at least sheltered from illusions?
it ne pas au moins de

He serves a master who uses him well ; *therefore* he will 158
servir traiter le aussi vouloir 58
not leave him.
ne pas quitter

I fear that I *shall not be able* to write to him. 58a
craindre —de ne pas pouvoir— lui 159
 58b

Man ! love thy companion : God gives *her to thee*, to cheer 59
aimer compagne. f. la te pour consoler
 thee in thy troubles, and to comfort thee in thy evils.
te peine. f. pour soulager te mal. m.

It is certain that Chremes does not give his daughter to 60
il Chremès. m. ne pas à
 Pamphilus ; but because he does not give *her to him*, it does
Pamphile. m. ne pas lui
 not follow that he will give her to you.
ne pas s'ensuire que —donner— la vous

God asks of you your heart ; can you refuse *it to him* ?
demander pouvoir le lui

Bring *it me*. 61
le moi

Bring *it to me*. 62
le moi

If you look for genius, go into workshops, and you will 63
—chercher— génie. m. entrer dans atelier. m.
there see it under a thousand different forms.
y voir le sous forme. f.

159 It is often more safe to leave the great, than to complain
 63 *il sûr de quitter de se plaindre*
of them.
 —en—

64 When did you send *some thither* to him.
quand envoyer en y —lui—

65 Here is a fine apple ; let us offer *it to him.*
 —voici— beau —offrir— la —lui—

Punish *them for it.*
 —en—

66 I will take him to court.—Take *me thither* also.
 —mener— le moi y

160 Take me *thither* directly.
 67 *conduire là tout de suite*

68 Let him write to *him* directly.
lui sur-le-champ.

68a Do *not* lend *him any.*
ne pas lui en

69 Let us *not* stop *there.*
 69a *ne pas arrêter y*

69b Do *not* lend *him any.*
ne pas lui en

69c Do *not* carry *them thither.*
ne pas porter y

69d Do *not* carry *him thither.*
ne pas porter le y

69e Do *not* write to us *there.*
ne pas écrire nous y

69f Do *not* carry *me thither.*
ne pas porter me y

69g Do *not* invite *me thither.*
ne pas inviter me y

69b Do *not* take *me thither.*
ne pas mener me y

Do not carry them any thither. 160
ne pas porter leur en y 69i

Let us stop there. 69j
—s'arrêter— y

Lend him some. 69k
prêter lui en

Carry them thither. 69l
porter les y

Carry him thither. 69m
le y

Write to us there. 69n
nous y

Carry me thither. 69o
porter moi y

Invite me thither. 69p
inviter moi y

Take me thither. 69q
mener moi y

Carry them some thither. 69r
porter leur en y

Am I saved? 70
être sauver

Am I to your liking? 70
selon

To what use shall I put it? 71
à quel usage mettre le

I maintain, and will always maintain, that you will not be 161
soutenir que ne pas 71
happy without virtue.
sans

The abasement of the wretched, worse than their destruc- 72
avilissement. m. misérable pire
tion, is the crime of the opulent. Upon the corpses that
opulent sur cadavre. m. que
I meet, I see and know the blows of the murderer.
rencontrer voir reconnoître coup. m. assassin. m.

161 *We promise* according to our hopes, and *perform* according to
 72 *promettre* —selon— *espérance. f.* *tenir* —selon—
 our fears.
crainte. f.

73 *He* cried through spite, and went to look for Calypso.
pleurer de dépit. m. aller —trouver—

74 Octavius acted with Cicero like a* skilful man; he
Octave. m. se conduire Ciceron. m. en habile
flattered him, *praised* him, *consulted* him, and *made use of* all
flatter le louer consulter —employer—
 those arts which vanity does not suspect.
artifice. m. dont ne point se désier

75 *How comes it*, that in growing older we do not grow wiser?
—d'où venir— que en devenir vieux ne pas sage

76 Sometimes *he* is willing, sometimes *he* is *not* willing.
tantôt —vouloir— ne pas

77 It is forbidden to the Jews to work on* the sabbath-
il défendre à Juif. m. de travailler sabbat. m.
 day: *they* do *not* light any fire; *they* are chained to
jour. m. ne point allumer de enchaîner dans
 their rest.
repos. m.

78 *We* always love those who admire us, *but we* do not always
aimer celui qui admirer mais ne pas
 love those whom we admire.
que

79 Darius said that dangers made him wise, because *they*
dire que danger. m. rendre le parce que
 awaken the attention, and — augment experience.
réveiller que† augmenter

162 There is certainly in us a sentiment more penetrating
 30 —il y a— *en pénétrant*
 than the understanding itself, and which absolves and
esprit. m. qui absurde
 condemns *us* with the most enlightened equity; there is,
nous éclairé. f. équité. f. —il y a—

if

* Neither this particle, nor this preposition, are expressed in French.

† *Que* is instead of the conjunction *parce que* (because), which is not in general repeated in English after *and*.

if I dare say it, a sagacity of heart which is the measure of
oser dire le sagacité. f. qui mesure. m.
 our sensibility.
sensibilité. f.

Continual cares impair the understanding, and take from
soin. m. appesantir esprit. m. —ôter—
 it its vivacity: wrath obscures and wraps it up in thick
lui vivacité. f. colère. f. obscurcir —envelopper— de épais*
 darkness.
ténèbres. pl. f.

Soleri has related to us how busy† you were about your 162
81
conter nous comme occupé être de
 son's company; but what you write to us about it, is much
compagnie. f. mais ce que mander nous —en— bien
 more diverting and agreeable: we have read it, and
plus plaisant lire le
 read it again: that digression has done you good.
—relire— ce diversion. f. faire bien. m.

My son gave me the most foolish reasons in the world, 82
donner me méchant raison. f.
 which I took for good. He talks much, § reads, § walks;
que prendre pour nous causer fort lire se promener
 and § in this manner will end the year, that is to say, the re-
—ainsi ||—
 mainder.

If God is for us, who can be** against us? 163
1
pour —être— contre

Which of all grammarians has written most clearly? 2
lequel le plus clairement.

What man has spoken to you?
Quel parler —vous—

Do

* This pronoun comes immediately before the verb.
 † Busy, in French, is to be placed immediately after the verb (*were.*)
 ‡ As it was to Madam de Grignan this was written, this adjective must consequently be in the feminine gender.
 § The pronoun *nous* must be repeated before these verbs.
 || The adverb *ainsi*, which corresponds to the English adverbial expression *in this manner*, must be placed immediately after the verb.
 ** This expression is rendered in French by the future of the verb *être*.

- 163 3 Do you wish to spread over — life the effect of —
wouloir —étendre— sur entier* effect. m. un†
 good education, prolong during youth, the good habits of
prolonger durant jeunesse. f. habitude. m.
 childhood.

enfance. f.

- 3a Is it Belifarius that I hear? said the young man in
ce Bélisaire. m. que entendre dire jeune homme. m. avec
 astonishment.

surprise. f.

- 4 Have you learned your lesson?
apprendre leçon. f.

- 5 Are women more capricious than men?
être capricieux que

- 6 Has any body been here?
être quelqu'un venir

- Did† ever any body do‡ what you do?
jamais personne faire ce que

- Have those people given you change for the guinea?
ce gens. m. pl. donner monnaie. f. pour

- 7 Will you§ get up early?
se lever de bonne heure.

- 8 Do your brothers go away to-morrow?
s'en aller

- 164 9 Before all social laws, man had a right to live; has he
Avant social loi. f. droit. m. de subsister

lost that right through the establishment of laws?

perdre ce par établissement. m.

Does

* This adjective is quite useless in English. *Do you wish to spread over life* signifies full as much as *Do you wish to spread over a whole life*. How then can we account for this kind of redundancy, unless we say that the French, for want of emphasis, are obliged to use explanatory words, in order to render their expression more energetic? It is true that, to a French ear, *sur la vie entière* has something more sonorous and pleasing than simply *sur la vie*.

† The particle *un* is expressed in French.

‡ The auxiliary *did*, with the infinitive of the English verb, in general corresponds with that tense in French which Chambaud calls the compound of the present.

§ The learner has only to place the first *vous*, nominative to the verb, after it.

Does religion *forbid* to preserve one's honour? 164
défendre de conserver 10

Shall I make him write it? 11
faire lui le

Do you give it to me?
donner le —me—

Do you come from Paris? 12
monsieur venir de

Do I pronounce well? 13
prononcer bien.

Do I lose my character? 14
est-ce que je perdre réputation. f.

How then, replied Zambullo, have you not the power 15
comment donc répliquer ne pas puissance. f.

to take* a man out* of prison?
enlever de

How then, replied Zambullo, have you not the 16
avoir est-ce que vous ne pas

power to take* a man out* of prison?

Has he money to purchase this estate? 165
argent. m. pour acheter terre. f. 17

I know that he has no money to purchase this estate, 18
—est-ce qu'il a— argent. m.

Will he write to him? 19

Will he really write to him? 20
est-ce que? —lui—

Do I make a noise? 21
est-ce que je bruit. m.

I did not speak to him about it, did I? 22
—lui— —en— n'est-ce pas 23

F

I did

* To take out signifies *enlever*. The English construction requires the particle *out* to be placed after the accusative of the verb: the French prefix the corresponding word *en* to the verb, and make a compound word of them.

† Begin the sentence with *est-ce que*, immediately followed by the nominative to the verb.

- 165 I did not speak to him about it, *did I?*
 234 *n'est-ce pas que**
- 24 Envy degrades humanity: it is an effect of pride, which
envie. f. dégrader orgueil. m.
 finds itself hurt with the merit of other men.
—se trouver— blessé de
- 25 Is that your snuff-box? Yes, it is —
ce-là tabatière. f. ce §let
- 166 Is that your daughter? Yes, it is —
 26 *ce-là ce elle§*
- 27 Are you Mrs. Hussenot? Yes, I am —
être Madame §let
- 28 *Pleasure* is the true object of all our actions: without
plaisir. m. véritable
it the most laborious would remain languishing and idle: *it*
lui —demeurer— languissant oisif
is that alone which makes us act; *it is that* which moves all
lui qui faire agir ce lui remuer
bodies; it is that which produces motion in the universe.
corps. m. ce lui donner mouvement. m. à
- 30 This *book* (the French Encyclopedia) costs me much; but
Encyclopédie. f. coûter me cher
 I owe *to it* the little that I know.
devoir —lui— que savoir
- 167 How shall I do to preserve my *book*? I advise you to
 304 *comment faire pour conserver —conseiller*
 put a cover *on it*.
couverture. f. —y—
- 31 That *bird* wants water; give *it* some.
ce avoir besoin lui en
- 32 When I saw him arrive, I ran into the parlour; there
 33 *quand voir le arriver courir dans salle. f. y*
 found a large *table*, and hid myself *under it*.
trouver grand —se cacher— dessous
- 168 *Man* is too much taken up with himself.
 1 *l'on —trop— —remplir— ce soi-même*

* Observe to begin this sentence with *n'est-ce pas que*.

† Place these pronouns immediately before their verb.

§ These pronouns are implied in English, but expressed in French.

One ought not to be judge in one's own cause.

168
1a

devoir ne pas juge dans son cause. f.

They* have a long while disputed, in philosophy, on substantial forms.

—long-tems— disputer en sur

forme. f.

It is difficult to define that sweetness which we* find so enchanting in women.

il de définir ce douceur. f. que trouver si

charmant dans

It is said that revenge is sweet;—yes, for a weak soul.

dire que vengeance doux foible

It is said that Paris is a paradise for women, a purgatory for men, and a hell for horses.

dire que paradis. m. de purgatoire. m.

de enfer. m. de

The elevation of the pole is the arc of the meridian comprised between the pole and the horizon of the place where one is.

élévation. f. pole. m. arc. m. méridien. m.

compris entre horizon. m. lieu. m.

The more we* learn, the more we* know; but sometimes the more we* study, the less we* know.

—plus— apprendre savoir & quelquefois

étudier —moins—

We* may pass from prodigality to avarice, but we* seldom return from avarice to prodigality.

pouvoir passer de à

rarement revenir avarice. f. prodigalité. f.

They* suspected one another.

se soupçonner les uns les autres

* I forgot to mention, in the Grammar, that *on* being a pronoun of the third person singular, always requires the verb to be in the third person singular.

- 170 Silent and gloomy griefs are out of fashion: a wife†
 8^e *muet stupide douleur. f. hors —d'usage— —on—*
 weeps, recites, repeats; is so *affected* with the death of
pleurer réciter répéter si touché de mort. f.
 her† husband, that *she* does not forget the smallest circum-
que on ne pas oublier moindre
 stance of it.

—en—

- 171 I am not of Restaut's opinion concerning many things.
 9 *on ne pas sur article. m.*
- 10 I differ from the ancient grammarians about the number
nous § différer de ancien sur nombre. m.
 of the parts of speech
partie. f. oraison. f.
- 11 I have not seen you in the Park.
on ne pas voir à Parc. m.
- 1 We often reprove in others, faults of which we *ourselves* are
reprendre dans faute. f. —dont— soi-même ||
 guilty.
coupable

- 2 It is more easy to be wise for others, than for *one's self*.
il aisé de pour —soi—

Self-

* Since the printing of Holder's Chambaud's Grammar, Mr. Salmon's "Complete System of the French Language" has fallen into my hands. On the merit of this performance I shall only say, that I am sorry I was not acquainted with it before. I would have inserted in the Grammar many of his observations on the most difficult parts of the French syntax. It would have saved me the trouble of investigating them myself, as in this case Mr. Salmon's opinion and mine almost coincide. I give it in his own words:

"A woman may be handsome, and yet make herself despised, through her affectation.

"On peut être belle, &c par son affectation se faire mépriser.

"Though the pronoun *on* or *l'on* is generally of the masculine (if not of the neuter) yet the last sentence shows, that there are instances, which, as they make it beyond a doubt that we speak of a woman or women, will require the adjective (or a noun equivalent to it) relating to *on* or *l'on* to be in the feminine.

† The word *wife*, *wives*, and *man*, should have been mentioned in the second rule of the pronoun *on*, page 162, in the Grammar, as well as *they*, *the world*, *people*, and *men*.

‡ This possessive pronoun, in French, agrees with *husband*.

§ *Nous*, being a pronoun of the first person plural, its verb must of course be in the first person plural.

|| Place *soi-même* immediately after the verb.

- Self-love directs every thing to *itself*. 171
amour-propre. m. rapporter — tout — soi 3
- Drunkenness drags along with *it* many irregularities. 172
ivrognerie. f. — entraîner — après soi, bien désordre. m.
or après elle 4
- A good translator should* have a plan of *his own*. 5
traducteur. m. devoir avoir à — soi —
- Man carries within *himself* a necessary principle of death.
porter en soi nécessaire principe. m. mort. f.
- That man attracts every thing to *himself*; he is like a 6
ce attirer — tout — lui comme
 loadstone.
Pierre d'aimant. f.
- He has always his money about *him*. 7
argent. m. sur soi
- We always repent of a bad bargain. 8
se repentir mauvais marché. m.
- Favour, authority, friends, great fame, great wealth, 9
faveur. f. autorité. f. haut réputation. f. biens. m. pl.
serve for the first world; the contempt of all these things
servir mépris. m.
serves for the second: the point is, to choose.
— il s'agit — de
- These things are indifferent in *themselves*. 10
ce de soi
- The more men are distinguished in society, the less they 11
distingué dans
 ought to exist for *themselves*.
exister pour
- Speak little with others, says Seneca, and much with 172
peu Sénèque. m. beaucoup 1
yourself.
- We find in labour *itself*, the reward of labour.
trouver dans travail. m. même

I relate

* The French, in this case, use the present tense.

173 I relate these words to you, said Telemachus, because
 2 rapporter parole. f. dire Télémaque. m.
 they have had the kindness to repeat them often to me, and
 soin. m. de répéter les —me—
 because they have penetrated to the bottom of my heart:
 que pénétrer jusqu'à fond. m.
 I —often repeat them to myself.
 me redire les à moi-même

3 A coxcomb praises his person, and a fool boasts of
 fat. m. se louer soi-même sot. m. —se louer—
 his merit: accidents and years may correct the former, but
 lui-même année f. pouvoir corriger premier
 the latter is incorrigible.
 dernier

4 It is rare to find two persons of the same temper.
 il de caractère. m.

5 It is the officer himself that wants to speak to you.
 officier. m. même qui vouloir

6 It is the same officer that wanted to speak to you.
 même vouloir

7 The last governor of the Bastille suffered a cruel death:
 dernier Bastille. f. souffrir cruel mort f.
 all his predecessors, since the reign of Henry the Fourth,
 depuis Henri. m.
 deserved the same fate.
 mériter même sort. m.

174 Why is the triumph of the Third Estate* so complete? It
 8 triomphe. f. Tiers Etat. m. si
 is because all those who compose it are animated with the
 que celui composer le de
 same patriotic spirit as the Baillis and the Rabauds of St.
 même esprit de patriotisme que Bailli. m.
 Etienne.

9 If life is wretched, it is hard to be borne; if it is happy,
 misérable difficile à —supporter—
 it is dreadful to lose it: it amounts to the same thing.
 il horrible de la cela revenir —au même—

We

* I should have mentioned in the Grammar, that a nominative to the verb, composed of many words, also falls under the 5th rule, page 163, and must of course precede the verb.

We ought not to keep company with the impious; we ¹⁷⁴
^{devoir ne pas — fréquenter —}
 ought *even* to shun them as public pests. ¹⁰
^{même éviter les peste. f.}

The French think *like* other nations, but they do not ¹¹
^{penfer de même que} ^{ne pas} ¹²
act like them.
^{agir de même}

As the finest countries are not always the best for the ¹³
^{de même que meilleur pays. m. ne pas}
 pleasure of walking, *so* minds the most fertile in great
^{promenade. f. de même esprit. m. en}
 thoughts are not always the most agreeable for the
^{ne pas}
 entertainment of conversation.
^{divertissement. m.}

The men of old were haughty, disdainful, wrathful, en- ¹⁷⁵
^{autrefois hautain dédaigneux colère} ¹⁴
 vious, curious, selfish, idle, fickle, fearful, intemperate,
^{intéressé volage timide intempérant}
 liars, dissemblers; they laughed and wept readily; they had
^{dissimulé rire pleurer facilement}
 immoderate joys, and bitter afflictions, on very trifling
^{immodéré joie. f. amère sur très petit}
 occasions; they were not willing to suffer any evil, and
^{sujet. m. ne pas vouloir souffrir de}
 were fond of doing it:—the men of these days are quite the
^{—aimer *— à faire en —à présent—}
same.

I will not lend thee my glass; thou wouldst break it: drink ¹⁵
^{would ne point te verre. m. —casser— le boire}
out of the bottle, if thou likest it.
^{would le}

Science is estimable, but virtue is still more *so*. ¹
^{bien davantage le †}

When kings are beloved, they deserve to be *so*.
^{quand aimé mériter de le}

Princes

* *Aimer* requires the next verb to be in the present of the infinitive mood, preceded by the proposition *à*.

† *Le* comes immediately before the preceding verb in French.

175 Princes can exalt men to high offices, but they
pouvoir élever grand place. f.
 can not make great men of them.
ne pas —en—

3 Plutarch, in the life of Pompey, avers, that this general
Plutarque. m. Pompée. m. assurer que
 having demanded the honour of the triumph, Sylla opposed
trionphe. m. s'opposer
 it.
 y

4 In republics, women are free by the laws, and restrained
dans libre par captiver
 by the manners: luxury is banished from them, and with it
mœurs. f. pl. luxe. m. bannir —en— lui
 corruption of manners.

The prodigal hastens to poverty, the miser feels it.
prodigue. m. courir à avare. m. toucher y

177 There is a fine dream, said Justinian! It is not one
 5 voilà beau songe. m. Justinien. m. ce ne pas
 —, replied Belisarius; namely, to pretend to lead men by
en* répliquer Bélisaire. m. que de prétendre mener
 self-love and interest.
amour-propre. m.

178 When I have wine, I drink of it.
 6 quand boire —en—

7 At Paris it is the same with physicians as with almanacs;
à il —en— de médecin. m. comme de
 the newest are the most consulted: but their reign, like that
nouveau mais aussi comme celui
 of the almanacs, ends with the present year.
finir courant année. f.

8 We differ in this, that he wants to command, and that I
différer en ce que vouloir que
 will not obey.
vouloir ne pas

I was

* In this case the English pronoun corresponding to *en* is understood.

I ^{en} was at this part of my narration, when he interrupted ^{quand interrompre} 178
me. 9

— *Self-love*† is a terrible monster. 90†
ce amour-propre. m.

Mr. de Montaufier began to speak, and said, Sire, we are ^{prendre la parole § Sire} 10
not arrived at that ^{ne pas —là— en} 10

What has Miss Barub been employed about ¶ this morn- 108
^{quoi —s'occuper— à} ing?

What has Miss Barub been employed about ¶ this morn- 179
^{quoi —s'occuper— à} ing? 106

I have run too much; I am quite spent. 11
*courir —trop**— —je n'en puis plus—*

If he refuse it to me, he shall repent it. 12
si† refuser le —me— —se repentir— en.

Let us be friends, Cinna; it is I who entreat thee —.
ce moi convier te en ††

G

It

* Observe that this word is not expressed in English.

† This number should be in the Grammar where 10 is, and 10 should be placed ten lines lower, opposite to *Ma mère a conçu des soupçons, &c.*

‡ *Amour-propre* must be placed the last in the sentence, and preceded by *que* and the article.

§ The French idiom is, *took the speech.*

|| This sentence is elliptical in both languages; but the ellipses are not the same. Arrived is not expressed in French, and the words corresponding to *en* are implied in English: the adverb of place *là*, is translated *at that*, whose complement is understood.

¶ Observe that in the French language the preposition is seldom placed after its complement, and never at a distance from it, but almost always immediately before it; consequently, the French say, *about what* (*à quoi*).

** *Trop* is to be placed between the auxiliary and the participle.

†† *Si* requires the verb in the indicative mood.

‡‡ The words corresponding to *en* are understood in English.

179 It was published among the troops, that whoever wished
 13 ^{publier} ^{parmi} ^{que} ^{quiconque} ^{vouloir}
 to withdraw, was at liberty *to do it.*
 —se retirer— —libre— faire le

14 I at that time applied myself to drawing; but I
 —alors— —s'appliquer— à dessin. m.
 was soon after disgusted with it.
 bientôt* après* —en—
 me —dégoutai

15 In short, what is finance? It is the art † of governing
 —enfin— qu'est-ce que ce régir
 imposts. There must absolutely be imposts ‡: this is a
 —Il en faut absolument— ce
 sad and demonstrated truth.
 triste démontré

180 The world is a woman's book: when she reads in it badly,
 16 ^{quand} ^{—y— mal}
 it is her fault, or some passion blinds her.
 ce quelque aveugler

Man, who is born to love God, must shun every thing that
^{créé pour} ^{devoir fuir} ^{ce qui}
 can divert him from that love.
 pouvoir détourner ce

We see people enough§, who, by foundations after their
^{personne} ^{fondation. f.}
 death, contribute to the subsistence of the poor who come||
^{contribuer} ^{subsistance. f.} ^{venir}
 after them; but we see few of them who deprive themselves of
^{peu} ^{—en—} ^{—se dépouiller—}
 their wealth to maintain those who live with them.
 biens. pl. m. pour faire subsister celui vivre

* Place these two adverbs after the verb:

† *Art* governs the verb *régir* in the present of the infinitive, with the preposition *de* before it.

‡ Observe to place *des imposts* immediately before *il en faut absolument*.

§ The construction and government in French are, *enough of people*.

|| The French use the future tense in this case.

Do you know Mr. N——? Yes; but I have no esteem ¹⁸⁰
connoître faire ne point cas. m. 17
 for him.
 —en—

Mr. Wallington is an honest man; attach yourself ¹⁸
—s'attacher—
 to him.
 à

He knows Mr. M——, but he does not trust to him. ¹⁹
connoître ne pas se fier —y—

When a king is dead, he is no more thought of. ²⁰
*quand —on n'y pense plus —**

I met Smith last week: have you paid him? No. Will ²¹
rencontrer dernier semaine. f. le 22
 you think of him? Yes, I will think of him: I promise it
à lui —y— promettre
 you.

Sallust says of Cato, that the less he sought after glory, ²³
Salluste. m. Caton. m. que chercher de
 the more he acquired of it.
acquérir —en—

Instruction is a treasure; labour is the key to it.
travail. m. clef. f. —en—

Ingratitude is not in the heart of man, but selfishness is
ne pas intérêt. m.
 in it.
 —y—

Nobility given to fathers, because they were virtuous,
parce que
 has been left to their children, that they might become
—laisser— afin que —devenir—
 so.
 left.

G 2 Shadow

* The English and French phraseology so widely differ, that I have been under the necessity of placing the French under the English.

† This pronoun, according to the general rule of the construction of pronouns governed by the verb, comes immediately before it.

180 Shadow is the daughter of the sun and of light, but a
 24 *ombre. f.* *lumière. f.*
daughter very different from the parents who begot *her*.
bien *produire*

25 I am happy with my husband, and I think that I shall
 25a *croire* *que*
 always * be *so*.
la†

181 The comfort of virtuous parents is to have children that
 25b *consolation. f.* *père. m.* *de* *qui*
 resemble *them*.
ressembler *leur*

The situation of princes is terrible; they are the principal
premier
 subjects of caprice: few men know *them*; almost all men
sujet. m. *caprice. m.* *peu* *connoître* *les* *presque*
 judge *them*.
juger *les*

Violent passions are so many tigers which tear *us* to pieces.
—autant— *qui* *—déchirer—*

26 A philosopher shuns riches and dignities: *riches* he —
fuir *les*
 fears, *dignities* he — despises.
craindre *les* *mépriser.*

27 If it is common to be so strongly affected with rare things,
il *ordinaire* *de* *—vivement—* *touché* *de*
 why are we so little *affected* with virtue.
se *le* *de*

182 Will he carry *some* *thither*?
 28† *porter* *en* *y*

You

* Place this adverb after the verb in French.

† This pronoun, according to the general rule of the construction of pronouns governed by the verb, comes immediately before it.

‡ The figures 28, in the Grammar, should be placed three lines lower, and opposite to *it*, *was*, *became*, &c.

You will obtain that place *by* going *there* directly. 182
obtenir en y tout de suite 28a

He sent his son to sea, *wishing* to make a sailor of *him*. 29
envoyer sur vouloir —faire— marin. m. —en—

Be a man! keep *thy* heart within *the* bounds of *thy* con- 1
retirer dans borne. f.
 dition.

Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, were *the* first triumvirs.
César. m. Pompée. m.

A witty wife is the plague of *her* husband. 183
bel-esprit fléau. m. 1a

A wife ought to honour and respect *her* husband.
devoir

Every body complains of *his* memory, but no one of *his*
—tout le monde— se plaindre & personne
 judgment.

A good general is less perplexed at the head of *his* army, 2
embarrassé tête. f.
 than a bad author at the head of *his* works.
que mauvais ouvrage. m.

Part them, *father*, and let me die! 184
séparer les laisser me mourir 3

Ah! *daughter*, what a letter! what a picture of the condi-
quel peinture. f.
 tion in which you have been!
—où—

David killed Goliath, and cut off *his* head. 4
couper tête. f.

My strong confidence in your general's virtue made *me* 5
juste confiance. f. en faire me
 deliver *my* arms to him.
rendre arme. f. —lui—

I perceive that *my* arm swells. 6
s'apercevoir que bras. m. s'enfler

My

- 184
7 *My* tooth-ach has seized me again.
mal de dent. m. — reprendre —
- 185
8 He still hopes to go to Fontainbleau, but he is not yet too
toujours. croire à ne pas trop
firmly established on his legs.
bien assuré sur
- 9 Whatever * he does, he always finds himself on his feet.
Quoique faire se trouver sur
- 10 Reach hither *thy* hand, said Jesus Christ to Thomas, thrust
—approcher— dire mettre
it into *my* side, and be not faithless, but believing.
dans être ne pas incrédule fidelle
- 11 An orator raises *his* voice, when he wants to excite some
élever — quand vouloir émeouvoir
strong passion.
fort
- 12 Noah took with him into the ark, seven pairs of animals,
Noé. m. prendre dans arche. f.
male and female, seven pairs of all kinds of birds, and two
espèce. f.
pairs of unclean animals, to preserve *their* † race on the
immonde pour conserver race. f. sur
earth.

Lord Bolingbroke said, that policy was the system or
Lord. m. dire que politique. f.
practice of governments, but that finances were *its* † exact
roul. n. f. que
science and geometry.

This

* *Quoique* governs the next verb in the subjunctive mood, in French.

† Observe, that we say literally, *the race of them*; the article *the* is placed immediately before the substantive, and *en*, the French word corresponding to *of them*, immediately before the verb.

‡ We say literally, *the exact science and the geometry of them*: the articles are placed immediately before their substantives, and *en*, the French word corresponding to *of them*, immediately before the verb.

This war will be terrible: I know *the* origin and cause 185

connoître

12

of it.

—en—

I know *that* kingdom, *its* interior strength, *its* manufac- 186
connoître *force. f.* 13
 tures, &c.]

I like your father's castle; I admire *the* architecture, *the* 14
aimer *château. m.*
 apartments, and *the* situation *of it.*

—en—

It is a small house, which has *its* conveniences.

15

ce

qui

agrément. m. pl.

Put that bottle in *its* place.

16

mettre *bouteille. f.* *en*

Every tongue has *its* phrases and beauties.

17

chaque langue. f.

Have I written to you that Penautier took the air in his 17a*
 prison? He sees all *his* relations and friends.

mander

que

prendre

dans

voir

parent. m.

He has not for *his* father and mother all the respect that he 18
 should.

ne pas

que

devoir

Our little D'Alegre is out of town†; it is thought that 187
croire *que* 19

Mr. D. Seignelai will marry her.

—épouser—

There is *your* Madam de Schomberg, Marechal.

20

—voilà—

Maréchal. f.

Is

* The number 17a has been omitted in the Grammar: it should have been placed in the margin, opposite to § Except when the two adjectives.

† The real meaning of *out of town* is expressed in French by *à la campagne*.

187 Is it your cross-humour, or *his*, that makes a disturbance
 1 *ce* —bumeur. f. *— *le sien* *mettre* *trouble. m.*
 in the family?
ménage. m.

2 They say that the house is *theirs*.
dire *eux*

188 Those who are *Jesus Christ's* obey his will.
 3 *celui* *être* *faire* *volonté. f.*

4 Mr. King is a friend of *mine*†.
être

5 You have no religion, and *he* is a model of virtue.
ne point *être* *modèle. m.*

1 It is not merit *that* is the object of envy, it is the splendour
ce *ne pas* *objet. m.* *envie. f.* *ce* *éclat. m.*
that surrounds it.
environner

189 *He who* loses his wealth, loses his sense.
 2 *perdre* *bien. m.* *sens. m.*

3 *He who* observes ‡ God's commands, will be saved.
observer *commandement. m.* *sauver*

4 *He plundered* who would, but *carried away* who could.
pillier —emporter—

5 A lie is a *speech which* expresses the contrary of what
mensonge. m. *discours. m.* *exprimer* *contraire. m.* *ce que*
 we think.
penser

6 *He* does not know the human heart, *who* trusts the vain
celui-là *ne pas connoître* *se fier*
 promises of men.
promesse

I found

* *Humeur*, in the figurative sense, without an adjective, always signifies *cross-humour* in French; consequently the adjective *cross* is not expressed.

† Place *de mes* immediately before *amis*.

‡ The French syntax requires this verb to be in the future tense.

§ *Se fier* requires the preposition *à* before its regimen.

I found *him walking* * in his garden.

trouver le se promener

189

7

Ambition, *which* is foreseeing, sacrifices the present to the
the future; voluptuousness, *which* is blind, sacrifices the fu-
ture-to the present; but envy and avarice poison the present
and the future.

prévoyant

sacrifier

présent. m. à

190

8

avenir. m.

volupté. f.

aveugle

mais

empoisonner

The Dutch, *who* trade to the Indies, gain a hundred

Hollandois. m.

trafiquer

Inde. f. gagner

9

per cent.

Books, said Alphonso, are *those* of my counsellors *that*

Alphonse. m.

celui

conseiller. m.

10

please me most.

le plus

Old-age is a tyrant, *that* forbids, under pain of death †,

vieillesse. f.

défendre

sous

peine. f.

vie. f.

11

all pleasures of youth.

jeunesse. f.

God has mercy on *whom* he pleases.

faire miséricorde. f. à

vouloir

12

Of what extent is Brasil, and *by whom* was it discovered?

quel étendue. f.

Brésil. m.

par

découvrir

It is a horse to *whom* I owe my life.

ce

à

devoir

190

13

Of all *blessings*, that which the just enjoy in heaven, is the

félicité. f.

celui dont

jouir

14

H

only

* Observe that the French syntax requires the relative *qui* immediately before this
verb, which is to be in the imperfect.

† To translate *death* by *vie*, may at first appear absurd, but yet, I think, may be
accounted for. The sentences in both languages are elliptical. The French con-
struction rectified runs thus, *sous peine de perdre la vie*; and the word implied in
English may be supposed to be *suffering*. The apparent irregularity is then rectified;
upon pain of suffering death, signifies the same thing as *sous peine de perdre la vie*.

only one * *to which*† we ought to aspire.
seul à lequel

791 Fortune, who has been so propitious to him, and *from whom*
 75 he has received so many favours, is now unkind to
 him.
si propice de qui
—tant— bienfait. m. maintenant contraire

1 The same pride that makes us blame the faults from which
orgueil. m. faire défaut. m. —dant—
 we think ourselves† free, induces us to despise the good qua-
—se croire— exempt porter à mépriser
 lities which we have not.
que ne pas

2 We commonly judge of the merit of others, by the manner
d'ordinaire mérite. m. manière. m.
 in which they live with us.
—dant— vivre

3 Clemency, wisdom, and courage, are finer ornaments in a
clémence. f. sagesse. f. valeur. f. beau dant
 prince, than the jewels with which he is covered.
pierreries —dant— couvrir

4 From whom have you that news?
de qui tenir ce nouvelle. f.

Of what does she complain.
de quoi se plaindre

4a A penetrating man discerns the truth, in spite of the
pénétrant découvrir vérité. f. —malgré—
 darkness in which they endeavour to wrap it up.
ténèbres. f. pl. —dant— chercher à —envelopper—

A learned man, whose manners are disorderly, resembles||
—savant. m.— dont mœurs f. pl. déréglé ressembler

a blind

* This kind of pronoun is used in English, in order to avoid the repetition of *bliss-
 ing*; but the French, in this case, express neither the noun nor the pronoun.

† This relative pronoun, preceded by *seul*, governs the next verb in the subjunc-
 tive mood.

‡ Observe to place the reflected pronoun *nous* between the *nous* nominative to the
 verb, and the verb.

|| *Ressembler* requires the preposition *à* before its regimen, in French.

a blind man who carries a torch, *with which* he lights others,
aveugle. m. porter flambeau. m. — dont — éclairer
 without being able to light himself.

sans — pouvoir — s'éclairer

His cousin, *from whom* he expected every thing, is dead,
de qui attendre — tout —
 without leaving him a farthing.

sans laisser obole. f.

Apologue is a moral fable, or an historical passage,
apologue. f. historique trait. m.
 embellished by fiction, and *whose* principal object is to correct
embellir dont objet. m. de corriger
 the manners of men.
mœurs. f. pl.

Two states, equal in size and in number of men, may be
état. m. égal en grandeur. f. en pouvoir être
 very unequal in strength; and the most powerful of the two is
fort inégal en force puissant
 always *that in which the inhabitants are* most equally spread over
celui — dont — le plus répandre sur
 the country: that which has not so large cities, and which
territoire. m. celui qui ne pas si grand ville. f.
 consequently shines least, will always * beat the other.
par conséquence briller — battre —

Cyrus asked him who that God† was, *whose* assistance‡
demander quel dont assistance. f.
 it was necessary to implore.
— il falloir —

Cyrus asked him who that God† was, without *whose* aid
demander quel sans duquel secours. m.
 it was impossible to succeed.
de réussir.

So many errors *to which* we are liable, are inevitable
— tant — — où — sujet
 consequences of human fragility.
suite. f.

H 2

The

* *Toujours* comes immediately after *battre*.

† The French construction requires *that God* to be put immediately after its verb.

‡ Observe to place *assistance*, with its article immediately before it, after the verb in the infinitive mood, in French.

Place *duquel* immediately after *secours*.

192 The room *in which* he writes is rather too dark.
 2 —où— un peu obscure

3 Hatred and flattery are the rocks *on which* truth
 baine. f. écueil. m. —où—
 splits.
 faire naufrage.

4 One of the things that I comprehend the least is, the
 que comprendre
 liberty that we take to censure in others the errors into which
 licence. f. que se donner de censurer défaut. m. —où—
 we fall ourselves.
 tomber

193 When God formed the heart and the entrails of man,
 5 lorsque former entrailles. f. pl.
 he first put goodness in it, as the real character of di-
 premièrement mettre bonté. f. —y— comme propre caractère. m.
 vine nature, and in order to be the sign of that benevolent
 —pour— marque. f. ce bienfaisant
 hand from whence we spring.
 —d'où— sortir

6 Justice * was represented without eyes, to inform those
 représenter sans pour instruire celui
 who have the administration of it in their † hands, that
 —en— entre
 they ought to shut all the avenues of the senses through which
 devoir fermer —par où—
 the passions may enter into their souls.
 pouvoir dans

1 It was from him *that* I expected that favour.
 ce que attendre ce grâce. f.

2 The man *whom* you see, is my brother.
 que voir

3 *Who* can conceive the goodness of God?
 Qui or qui est-ce qui pouvoir comprendre bonté. f.

Whom

* Observe to place *la justice* immediately after the verb.

† The French syntax requires the article *le* instead of the pronominal adjective.

Whom do you want?

qui demander

193

3^a

What makes a good wife? — A good husband.

qui faire c'est*

4

Death is not an evil to him who does not fear it.

ne pas mal. m. à craindre

5

We always hate him who obliges us to fear him.

hàir forcer à

The most useful advice is sometimes hurtful to him that

conseil m. nuisible qui

5^a

gives it, and useless to him to whom it is given.

inutile

Here is the person to whom I have recommended you.

—voici— à recommander

5^b

Already the alarm had spread among the creditors, and it

déjà se répandre parmi créancier. m. ce

194

6

was who should first† seize upon the remains of their

le premier se saisir de débris. m.

fortune.

I write him letters which I think are admirable.

écrire croire

7[†]

The legate published a sentence of interdiction, which

publier interdit. m. & cet interdit

195

8

lasted seven months.

durer

I have

* It is, the words corresponding to *c'est*, are not expressed in English; but *c'est* must be expressed in French.

† The English, forming the conditional tense with the help of an auxiliary verb, may have any word placed between the auxiliary and the verb; but the French forming the same tense by a peculiar inflection, must have them placed either before or after the verb: in this case they must be placed after it.

‡ Whenever I have not found, in a classical author, a sentence to illustrate the rule; rather than compose one myself (which I think is not the province of a Grammarian), I prefer inserting the sentence which already illustrates the rule in the Grammar, as a temporary one, till I have found one, with its classical authority.

196 I have seen *London*, which is one of the finest cities in the
 2 *Londres* *beau* *vill.* *f.*
 9^a world.

Telemachus, who saw this vessel, but who did not see Mentor,
 3 *Télémaque. m.* *vaisseau. m.*
 because he had already withdrawn, asked, &c.
déjà *se retirer* *demander*

9^b O delights of feeling souls! charms of affectionate hearts!
délices. f. pl. *sensible* *passionné*
love, who liftest us up to heaven on thy burning wings!
—élever— *à* *sur* *enflammé*

9^c Telemachus and Mentor followed him, surrounded by a
Télémaque. m. *suivre* *environné* *de*
 great crowd of people, who viewed with eagerness and curiosity
foule. f. *considérer* *empressement*
 those two strangers.
ce *étranger. m.*

9^d They speak like men who understand their business*.
en *entendre* *affaire. f.*

10 When we do a kindness to a man who deserves it, we
quand *rendre* *service. m.* *à* *mériter*
 oblige every body.
tout le monde

10^a All the nations which have had manners, have respected
 197 *peuple. m.* *mœurs. f. pl.* *respecter*
 11 women.

12 In wishing to be polite, we often sink into affecta-
pour† *vouloir* *donner* *dans*
 tion, which is more ridiculous and disagreeable than
ce qui *ridicule* *désagréable*
 a want of manners.
—grossièreté. f. †—

He

* *Business* is in the plural number in French.

† The preposition *pour* requires the next verb in the present of the infinitive mood.

‡ *La grossièreté* signifies the want of manners.

He imitates *the people that* inhabit the torrid zone, *who* shoot
 imiter peuple. m. habiter tirer 197
 arrows at the sun.
 fêche. f. 2

It is an *effect* of divine providence *which* attracts the admi- 2
 ce effet. m. attirer
 ration of every body.
 tout le monde.

The *goodness* of the Lord, the *effects* * *of which* we daily
 bonté. f. effet. m. de laquelle tous les jours
 experience, ought surely to induce us to obey his com-
 ressentir devoir bien engager à pratiquer
 mandments.

The glory of a sovereign consists much less in the extent 3
 consist bien en grandeur. f.
 of his dominions, in the strength of his citadels, and in the
 état. m. en force. f. en
 stateliness of his palaces, than in the multitude of people
 magnificence. f. palais. m. peuple. m.
 over *whom* he reigns.
 sur régner

Luxury is like a torrent *which* overturns and drags along 198
 luxe. m. semblable renverser —entraîner— 4
 every thing that it meets with.
 —tout— ce que rencontrer 5

A libel is a work *that* defames, calumniates, affronts, 5
 libelle. m. ouvrage. m. diffamer calomnier outrager
 and brands; but a work *that* relates, forearms, and leads to
 flétrir raconter prémunir conduire à
 liberty, is not a libel.
 ne point

Which added most to the dignity of the Roman senate, *the* 6
 lequel ajouter à
 rich Lucullus, or the poor Cato?
 Caton. m.

Idleness is a vice *to which* young people are much inclined. 1
 paresse. f. à jeunes gens fort enclin

The

* The *effects* being the accusative to the verb *experience*, is in French to be placed after it; and immediately after *tous les jours*, which adverbial expression corresponds to the English word *daily*, and follows the construction of adverbs in French.

198 The thing *of which* the miser thinks the least, is to help the
 poor: his strong box is the object *in which* he places all his
 happiness.

199 We do not reflect enough on all the dangers *to which* we
 expose ourselves in the world.

Death is an evil *for which* there is no remedy.

200 The condition of the comedians was infamous among the
 Romans, and honourable among the Greeks. *What* is it
 among us? We think of them like the Romans, we live
 with them like the Greeks.

3 The diseases of the soul are the most dangerous; we
 should labour to cure them: but *this* is *what* we do not
 think of.

300 There is *something* *inexpressibly* *heroical* in great bountifulness,
 as well as in great valour; and these two virtues are
 conformable † in this, that the first raises the soul above the
 considerations of wealth, as the second pushes courage
 beyond the consideration of life.

* The preposition *à* is in French to be placed immediately before *quoi*.

† The French diction requires *avoir de la conformité*, (literally, to have some conformity,) instead of *être conforme*.

What do we find *sweeter* than liberty?

trouver doux

200

4

What * do you † expect more vexatious than that which

5

quoi

s'attendre

fâcheux

ce

qui

has happened to you?

arriver

What do you † expect *that can be* ‡ more vexatious than that

6

quoi

s'attendre

qui --être--

fâcheux

ce

which has happened to you?

qui arriver

Whom can you marry, *that can be* † more amiable than Miss

7

qui pouvoir

épouser

qui --être--

aimable

Huffenot?

What ! you are proud, because you are become rich ! Do

201

8

quoi

orgueilleux

devenir

not you know that the greatest fortunes are those on which

savoir

celui

à

quoi

we should depend the least?

il faut se fier le moins

Is it you, then, O my dear friend, my only hope? is it

ce

donc

ô

cher

mon unique espérance

ce

you? *What* then ! is it yourself? is it you, Mentor?

quoi

donc

ce

ce

Praise, when we deserve it, has *wherewith* to flatter us.

9

louange. f. quand

mériter

de quoi

I

What

* As *s'attendre*, in French, governs the dative case, so *quoi* must have the preposition *à* before it.

† Observe to place this pronoun immediately after the verb.

‡ I have already observed that the French use the subjunctive mood to express the potential of the English verbs.

§ The French construction requires *le moins* to be placed immediately before *se fier*.

¶ When the word that immediately follows this possessive pronoun is an adjective beginning with a vowel, and in the feminine gender, *mon* is used instead of *ma*, in order to avoid the hiatus.

201 *What* shall I employ myself *about* *?
10 *quoi* ——— *s'occuper* ——— *à*

11 *What* avails it† to the miser, to have riches? He does not
de quoi servir à avare. m. de ne point
make use of them.
faire usage. m. —en—

12 At that moment Hazaël called Mentor; I prostrated myself
dans —se prosterner—
before him: he was surprised to see an unknown person in
devant de —inconnu. m.— en
that posture. *What* do you want, said he to me? My life,
que vouloir
answered I.

1 *Whom* do you suspect?
qui soupçonner

What is the will of God? That every one sanctify himself,
quelle volonté. f. —chacun— —se sanctifier—
says the apostle.
dire apôtre. m.

202 Madam, there is a gentleman in the hall who wants to
2 —il y a— Monsieur vestibule. m. demander à
speak to your husband. *Who* is he?
à

2a You tell me that you have good news: but *what* are they?
dire que nouvelle. f. & quelles

3 *Who* is he, then? where does he come from‡? and what
donc où venir de quel
misfortune has reduced him to the condition of a shepherd§?
malheur. m. réduire à des

3a Then the Cretans asked him, *what* man they should
alors Crétois quel devoir
choose.

* We say literally, *about what* (à quoi).

† This pronoun is elegantly implied in French.

‡ We say, in French, *from whence*.

§ This noun must be in the plural in French, of course its article in the same number.

|| The French syntax requires this verb to be in the imperfect of the indicative.

What books do you promise him? 202
quel *promettre* 4

Which of these two authors do you esteem the most? 5
lequel *estimer*

What is law? The free decision of the greater number. 6
qu'est-ce que loi. f. *libre* *plus grand*

Who likes remonstrances?
qui est-ce qui aimer

What is a tongue in the mouth of a virtuous man? 7
qu'est-ce que c'est que langue. f. dans

It is a key that opens a treasure.
ce clef. f. qui ouvrir

He looks for something: *what* is it? 203
—chercher— *qu'est-ce que c'est.* 8

It is to him *that* I apply. 9
ce que s'adresser

A first despot, just, firm, and enlightened, is a great evil; 204
premier despote. m. juste ferme éclairé mal. m. 1

A second despot, just, firm and enlightened, would be a

greater evil; a third, who should succeed them, with *these*
troisième succéder leur

great qualities, would be the most dreadful scourge with which
terrible fléau. m. —dout—

a nation could be afflicted.

pouvoir frapper

That pen is not good; take *this*. 2
ce ne pas prendre celle-ci

It has been said, with more eloquence than truth, that the 3
dire plus vérité. f. que

limits of the Roman empire were *those* of the world.
limites. f. pl. celui

The road of precept is long; *that* of example is short.
route. f. précepte. m. celui exemple. m.

Those who possess great riches are more honoured by the 3^e
celui posséder de

vulgar, than *those who* possess great virtues.
vulgaire. m.

204 Riches produce the contrary effect of indigence, *that*
 4 *extinguishing* courage, and of *creating disgust* for war.
produire *celui*
éteindre *dégoûter* de

Is there for princes a glory more pure and more affecting
est *il* *touchant*
 than *that* of reigning over hearts?
celui *sur*

5 Loyalty to the king, that *quality* which seemed to be
fidélité. f. *envers* *ce* *sembler*
 inherent in the character of the French, and in which they
à *dont*
 gloried, is not the *quality* of the French about the Royal
se faire gloire *ne pas* *de*
 Palace.

6 You must take — † *particular care* to please him in
devoir *avoir* *un* *soin. m.* *de* *prévenir*
 every thing, if you wish that he should take † *the trouble* § to
 —-tout-— *souhaiter* *avoir* —-celui-—
 recommend you.

205 Although *the disturbances* in England encouraged France to
 7 *quoique* *trouble. m.* *de* *encourager*
 undertake some expeditions against her ancient enemy,
entreprendre
those more considerable still which agitated France || herself,
les troubles *encore* *la* *elle-même*
 prevented her from doing it.
empêcher *la* —-en-—

39 He (Nero) becomes, in *the tragedy of Britannicus*, the
Néron. m. *devenir* *dans*
 murderer of his brother; but, led by the artifice of his
conduire
 flatterer, &c.

Praises

* *Royal* is, in French, to be placed after *Palace*.

† The French syntax requires the particle *un*.

‡ The French use the present of the subjunctive mood in this case.

§ Observe that *the trouble* is translated into French by *celui*.

|| The French syntax requires the relative pronoun instead of the repetition of the noun.

¶ It now seems to me that the present observation is of very little use to an Englishman who learns French; I therefore intend in the next edition to suppress it as well as the next, which is in the same predicament.

Praises are given to the children of the age, to those lords of
 louange. f. —donner— à siècle. m. à ce grand 206
 the earth, greater sometimes through the enormity of their
 vices than through the splendour of their fortune.
 éclat. m.

That dear letter! I have just received it.* Did not you
 ce aimable —reçois présentement— 90
 see † how I received † it, and with what tenderness I
 read † it?

That greatness which astonishes you so much, he — owes 207
 ce grandeur. f. étonner si fort la devoir 10
 to your negligence.

What do you say?
 qu'est-ce que dire 11

Who is it that makes a noise? It is Page.
 ce qui faire ce 12

If you wish to form yourself for eloquence, read 13
 vouloir —vous— à
 Demosthenes and Cicero; they are the two greatest orators
 Démosthène. m. Cicéron. m. ce
 of antiquity.

All that surrounds the great does not make them happy. 14
 ce qui environner rendre

In academical societies they often applaud — † aloud 15
 académique applaudir tout
 that which they are — † inwardly tired § with ¶
 tout bas s'ennuyer ¶

This is what we must apply to.
 ce ce quoi il faut s'appliquer à** 208

At 16

* The French syntax and construction are thus: *I it receive at present, that dear letter.*

† These verbs are in the present tense in French.

‡ The French are often obliged to use expletive words, to express what the English do with their accent. *Tout* is expletive to *tout* and *bas*.

§ *To be tired inwardly* signifies *s'ennuyer tout bas*. *Tout bas*, according to the rule 147—2, is to be after the verb.

¶ The English construction requires the preposition *with* to be placed far off from the word it governs; but the French construction never does. Please to observe, that the signification of these two words, *with which*, is comprehended in *dont*.

|| Observe that *ennuyer* changes *y* into *i*, in the third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood.

** The preposition *à* is placed in French between *ce* and *quoi*.

208 At the day of judgment, God will not ask us *what* we
 17 à jour. m. jugement. m. ne pas ce que
 have read, but *what* we have done.
 mais ce que faire

18 You say that we have lost a battle: but is it very sure?
 dire ce
 Yes, *it* is confirmed.
 ce

Madam de Coulanges was with me; she took me, through
 complaisance, to Madam de la Cour des Bois. *She* is an
 mener par
 uncommon example* of grief, saying things so natural
 chez ce
 ———— prodige. m. ———— douleur. f. dire si
 and affecting, that she made us weep.
 touchant que faire pleurer

19 That is lucky ———.
 ce heureux cela

20 Pope Celestine, who had brought to the throne of Rome
 Pape Celestin. m. porter sur
 the manners of a monk, endeavoured to purge those of the
 mœurs. f. pl. cénobite. m. tenir de épurer
 Roman clergy: *they*† persecuted the Pontiff, and forced him
 celui-ci pontife. m. forcer
 to abdicate.
 abdiquer

The cruel Metophis sold me to *Ethiopians* or *Arabians*: those,
 vendre à Ethiopien. m. Arabe. m. celui-ci
 having gone to Damas in Syria for their commerce, wanted
 aller à Syrie. f. pour vouloir
 to get rid of me.
 — se défaire —

20 The *body* perishes, the *soul* is immortal; however, all
 périr
 21 our cares are for *the former*, whilst we neglect *the latter*.
 soin. m. — celui-là — tandis que — celui-ci —
 cependant

22 Keep *this*, and give me *that*.
 garder ceci donner cela

I hate

* The adjective and substantive are expressed in French by a substantive.

† Clergy being taken in the singular number in French, this pronoun must be à the same number; and of course the verb to which it is the nominative.

I hate *that woman* —, and * like *this man* —.

hàir ce là aimer ce ci

208
23

The courier is arrived from *Vienna*: he found † much

Vienne. f. trouver bien

24
25

alteration ‡ in *that city* —, on account of the Emperor's

changement. m. dans là à cause

death. He sets out to-morrow for *Paris*; but in *that city* —

—partir—

pour

ci

he will find still more alteration, on account of the re-

—trouver— encore davantage en §

volution.

He *who* puts his trust in God will not be deceived.

mettre confiance en ne point tromper

26

He *who* eats in idleness that which he has not gained

manger dans oisiveté. f.

ne pas gagner

209
26a

himself, steals it.

voler

Every flatterer lives at the expence of *him who* listens to

vivre à dépens. m. pl.

—écouter—

him.

Those who are idle, know not the value of time.

pareilleux connaître ne pas valeur. f.

27

They — know not the value of time, *who* are idle.

là

ne pas

qui

28

It is not to know the value of time, namely, to be idle.

ce ne pas

que de

29

God permits not *his* || success, *who* has no religion.

permettre ne pas

réussite. f.

ne pas

30

Such as are contented with their lot, are happy,

content

de

fort. m.

31

A man

* To hate and to love are as opposite to each other as a negative is to an affirmative, and therefore fall under the rule 161—76 in the Grammar.

† In this case the French use the compound of the present.

‡ In French, much alteration is placed after in that city,

§ The pronoun *en* is used in French, instead of repeating the noun.

|| The difference between the English and the French syntax is this, that the English say *his success who*, and the French *the success of him who*: hence we may perceive that the two dictions literally signify the same thing.

- 210 A man says what he knows, a woman —* what pleases
 32 *dire ce que savoir dire ce qui plaire*
the former should † have for principal object useful things
—l'un— devoir avoir objet. m. utile
the latter, agreeable things.
—l'autre— agréable.

Virtue and vice are two opposite things; *the former* renders
opposé —celui-là— rendre
 men happy, *the latter* makes them unhappy.
—celui-ci— rendre

- 33 *He* is a good man ‡, who does good to others.
faire bien. m.

- 34 You married! Pugh, I do not believe it.
marier ob croire

- 211 *What* gratifies the senses, weakens courage.
 35 *ce qui flatter sens. m. amollir*

The Athenians understand *what* is right, but the
Athénien. m. connoître ce qui connaît
 Lacedemonians practise it.
Lacédémonien. m. pratiquer

As compilers do not think, they relate *what* others have
compilateur. m. ne pas rapporter ce que
 thought.
penser

- 36 *What* delights me, — *is to hear* that you are in good health.
 37 *ce qui réjouir ce de apprendre en*

- 38
 39 *That which* renders the vanity of others so insupportable to
ce qui rendre si
 us, — *is that* it hurts ours.
ce que blesser

What

* The word *dire* is repeated in French.

† In this case the French use the present of the indicative.

‡ *Homme* is not expressed in French.

What we most commend, is often * *superficial*.
ce que *wanter* *superficiel*

211
40

That which shines outwardly, is sometimes * *very* * *little* *
ce qui briller au-dehors fort
substantial inwardly.
solide au-dedans

That which succeeds, is always *approved of*.
ce qui réussir --approuver--

41

What we esteem, — is health, frugality, and liberty.
ce que estimer ce †

42

What causes revolts, — is the ambition and restlessness
ce qui causer ce † inquiétude. f.
of the great.

What an honest man ought to bewail, — is the loss of time.
ce que devoir regretter ce † perte. f.

Madam de Chaulnès was charmed with the Rochers.

That which appeared most charming to her, — was my absence;
enchanté de
—lui— ce †
it was also the treat which I had promised her.
régal. m. promettre lui

What I do not like in courts, — is intrigue † and
ne point dans ce

43

treachery †.
trahison

It is *you* alone §, Madam, *who* keep me in England ||.
ce ce qui attacher à

44

A † *friend* is a treasure — — —.
ce être que un ami

45

Cæsar was a great captain — — —.
ce être que Cæsar

K *It*

* Those adverbs do not alter the force of the rule.

† It is more expressive to use *ce* in this case.

‡ These substantives are in the plural number in French.

§ This adjective is not expressed in French.

|| The French construction, &c. is thus, *That which keeps me in England, it is*

Madam; therefore observe to begin the sentence with *ce qui*.

¶ Observe that this particle is placed the last word but one in the sentence,

212
46

It is a charitable action — to visit the sick.
ce que de malade

It is a good thing — to keep a secret.
ce beau que de garder

The duty of judges is to render justice; their trade is to defer it; some know their duty, and practise their trade.
devoir. m. de métier. m. de différer quelqu'un savoir faire

Every body should endeavour to be eminent in his line.
—chacun— devoir s'efforcer de excellent dans genre. m.

Each of these statues is perfect.
chacun ce

I hope to sell some of your grammars.

vendre quelqu'un

Some one has thought that the fixed stars were so many suns.
quelqu'un croire fixe —autant—

213
5

You must knock at the door, in order to speak to some of the servants.
il faut heurter à —pour— quelqu'un domestique. m.

Have you any of those stuffs?
quelqu'un étoffe. f.

These flowers are fine: give me some of them.
*beau quelqu'un —en—**

Several women have promised me to come; some one of them will come.
plusieurs de quelqu'un † —ce—

I met in the Park a very pretty person, who appeared to me to be of your country.
rencontrer à fort † personne. f. parître —être— pays. m.

Somebody

* Observe to place this pronoun immediately before *quelques-uns*.

† The French construction requires this indeterminate pronoun immediately after the verb.

‡ This adverb comes immediately after the substantive in French, and consequently before the adjective.

Somebody that you well know, married Mr. Bell last week. 213
quelqu'un que bien connoître épouser dernier 8

It is not enough, in order to be polite, to give to every one 9
ce ne pas —pour— de à chacun
what is due to him; we must do it in a free and easy
ce qui dû —il faut— faire de libre aisé
manner.
manière. f.

The King said to the Commons, that it was time that 10
dire Commune
they * should return each to his own home.
se retourner chez —eux— *

All the counties in England send each two members to 214
province. f. en envoyer député 11
parliament.
parlement. m.

They are worth † a guinea each. 12
elles —valoir—

K 2

Give

* The rule 213—10 holds good with these pronouns as with *chacun*.

† If any thing in a work of this nature deserves to be accounted for, it is, undoubtedly, when two English words are translated by a single French word. All verbs, the substantive verb *to be* excepted, contain in themselves the signification of the affirmation of the action of the agent, or subject to the sentence, and the signification of the nature of that action, which is called *attribute*, or *predicate*: as in *elle vaut*, it is worth; *je naquis*, I was born; *je voulois*, I was willing; and *j'aimai*, I loved. It may be observed, that three out of these four French words are not expressed in English as they are in French; that the first is rendered in English by the substantive verb *to be*, and an adjective; the second, by the same verb, and the participle of the past tense; the third also, by the same verb, and the participle of the present tense; and the fourth by *I loved*, expressing the same meaning as *j'aimai*. In the last the two languages meet, as they generally do, with the greatest number of active and neuter verbs; as *je frappe*, I strike; *je dors*, I sleep, &c. The affirmation and the attribute could have been expressed in all circumstances with two words, as *je suis endormi*, I am sleepy; but as men are in general in haste to deliver their ideas, they, with much ingenuity, have invented a single word, to express at once the meaning of these two members of the sentence: they have even, in some circumstances, expressed three members with a single word; as *j'ignore*, I am ignorant of, which signifies as much as *not to know*. Besides the affirmation and the attribute, the verb *ignorer* contains in itself the signification of the adverb *not*, which, as an adverb, is of itself a member of the sentence.

I would not have discussed this matter so minutely, if it had not been to bring the scholar to observe, that there is no such a thing as a passive verb in the French language, as there is in Latin. When the nominative, or subject of the sentence, is the

- 14 Give to *every one* according to *his* merit,
 13 —*chacun*— —*selon*—

- 14 They have all brought offerings to the temple, *each*
apporter *offrande. f.* *chacun*
 according to *his* abilities and devotion.
 —*selon*— *moyen. m.*

- 15 They have brought *every one* *his* offering.
apporter —*chacun*—

Alexander wishes that the very * beasts, and the walls of
Alexandre. m. *vouloir* *même* *murailles. f.*
 the cities, would testify, *each* in *its* manner, *its* grief at
ville. f. *témoigner* *chacun* *en* *manière. f.* *douleur. f. de*
 the death of Ephestion.

- 16 All the members of the clergy voted — according to
membre. m. *clergé. m.* *voter* *chacun* † —*selon*—
leur *intérêt* ‡.

All the members of the clergy voted, *every one* according
 to *his* interest.
son

- 1 *Whoever* does what he likes, is *happy*.
quiconque *faire* *ce que* *vouloir*

Ladies!

the sufferer, and not the doer of the action, a single word is used in Latin, as *amior*, I am loved; (*je suis aimé*), which in English and French is expressed with two words, that is, the affirmation by the substantive verb, and the attribute by the participle past of that verb, expressing the same action in the active voice. In this, I think the Latin has a great advantage over modern languages.

Whenever the *Tyro* in this Exercise book finds the verb *to be*, and an adjective or a participle, rendered into French by a single word, he has only to recollect that the affirmation and the attribute are distinctly expressed in English, as in this case, where *are worth*, is rendered in French by *valent*.

* *Même* is to be placed immediately after *bêtes*.

† I cannot help considering the use of *chacun* but as a mere redundancy in the French language.

‡ This sentence appears to signify that all the members of the clergy voted according to the interest of the whole body of the clergy; and the following intimates that all the members, without paying any particular regard to the welfare of the clergy at large, voted according to their private interest.

I beg this should be considered only as an attempt to elucidate the obscurity left by Mr. Wailly's rule.

Ladies! *whoever* shall fail to-morrow to say her lesson, 215
Mesdemoiselles quiconque --manquer-- à
 shall be punished.
punir

I will reward *whoever* will tell me the truth. 4
récompenser quiconque dire vérité. f.

Whoever is rich, is every thing. 3
quiconque —tout—

Whoever prefers his own* glory to the sentiments of hu-
quiconque préférer à
 manity, is a monster of pride, and not a man.
orgueil. m. non pas

Flatterers live at the expence of any one who is willing 4
vivre à dépens. m. pl. de —quiconque— —vouloir—
 to listen to† them.
—écouter— les

The sacraments are a source of blessings to those who 216
grâce. f. à —quiconque— 5
 approach them.
s'approcher en

He who has lived a — day, has lived an age. 6
quiconque vivre seul † siècle. m.

I will do it, in spite of any body whomsoever. 7
faire en dépit —tout le monde—

Nobody becomes a villain all of a sudden. 3
personne devenir scélérat. m. coup. m.

Nobody at Paris has so many friends as a rich and
personne à —autant— que opulent
 prodigal man.
prodigue

An

* This adjective is not expressed in French.

† To listen, requires the preposition *to* before the next noun, or pronoun, in English; but *écouter* does not, in French.

‡ J. J. Rousseau probably uses the adjective *seul* by way of emphasis: but the corresponding word to *seul* is not expressed in English.

216 An honest man lives without wronging — * *any body*.
 2 *vivre sans faire tort à*

3 Did ever † *any body* write ‡ more ingenuously than
jamais — personne — naïvement

La Fontaine?

Who ever † knew all the properties of matter?
personne connaître propriété. f. matière. f.

4 He is *too* polite to insult *any body*.
trop pour personne

217 Did § ever † *any body* know || all the properties of
 5 matter?
— personne — connaître propriété. f. matière. f.

6 I do not know *any body* so lucky as *she* is.
ne connaître — personne — heureux

7 Ah, daughters! there is not one of you, I dare say, so
— il y a — ne personne oser croire assez
unnatural as to forsake a mother in distress.
dénaturé — pour — abandonner dans misère. f.

All the historians promise us truth, and no one gives it
historien. m. promettre pas un donner
 without disguising it.
sans déguiser

Of all blessings, none agree better with a rational man
bien. m. nul convenir à raisonnable
 than science.

* *Faire tort* requires the preposition *à* before the next noun, or substitute of the noun.

† *Jamais* is to be placed immediately after the personal pronoun.

‡ The French construction and syntax are literally thus: *Any body has he ever written, &c.*

§ The English use the auxiliary word *did*, with the infinitive of the verb, to inquire about any thing that is supposed not to have happened lately. The tense expressed by that peculiar form, is rendered into French by the auxiliary *avoir*, and the participle of the verb.

|| The French construction and syntax are literally thus: *Any body not has he ever known, &c.*

Is there * any one who protests against that law? 217
 —il y a— —aucun— réclamer ordonnance. f. 3

Nobody knows it. 3
 aucun savoir

Of all your French grammars, I do not like any one —. 4
 aimer --aucun-- en †

Not one of those ladies has gone to take a walk. 218
 —nul— ce —aller— —se promener— 5

Any body may do it. 6
 tout le monde pouvoir faire

Neither the one nor the other — studies. 1
 ne † étudier

They do not study, neither the one nor the other. 2
 ne † étudier

The liar and the flatterer are equally despicable: 3
 menteur. m. flatteur. m. méprisable
 both make a very bad use of the precious gift of speech.
 l'un & l'autre faire très §-mauvais don. m. parole. f.

Fire

* In interrogative sentences the pronoun *il*, of the impersonal verb *il y a*, is to be placed after the verb.

† The words *of them*, corresponding to *en*, are implied in English, but they are expressed in French.

‡ *Ni l'un ni l'autre* requires this negative before the verb in French.

§ I have, somewhere, said that *très* is the only adverb between which and the following word it is customary to put a hyphen, but without accounting for it.

But having since met with the following observation on this subject, in the French Encyclopedia, I thought it would be acceptable to the Public.

"The most energetic superlative in Hebrew, is expressed by the treble repetition of the word. Hence comes the treble *kyrie eleison* that we sing in our churches, in order to give more energy to our invocation, and the treble *sanctus*, to express in a more forcible manner the profound adoration of the celestial spirits. It is then probable that our *très*, formed from the Latin *tres*, has been introduced into our language only as a symbol of this treble repetition. *Très-saint* (*ter sanctus*), is instead of *saint, saint, saint*, (*sanctus, sanctus, sanctus*); and the hyphen inserted between *très* and the positive, is probably meant to shew that this addition is merely material, that it does not alter the unity of the meaning of the word, but that the positive must either be repeated three times, or, at least, considered as having the same energy as if it had been repeated three times. What appears much to strengthen this opinion is, that the adverbs *bien* and *fort*, that express very near the same superlative meaning, are placed before the adjective without a hyphen."

- 218 Fire and water *destroy each other*.
 4 *se détruire*
- 4^e They are friends to each other.
être - l'un de l'autre-
- 4^b You know the esteem and friendship that I have for him;
vous savez *que*
 you know that his father is one of my oldest friends; you
saviez l'un ancien
 yourself know the merit of both.
vous-même † savoir de l'un et de l'autre
- 219 The people suffer almost always by the war that princes
 5 *peuple. m. souffrir de que*
 wage with one another.
se faire - les uns aux autres-
- 6 Conversation is for some a labour of vanity, as gaming is
pour les uns travail. m. jeu. m.
 for others a labour of avarice.
pour les autres
- 7 They esteem each other much.
-s'entr'estimer- beaucoup
- 8 Some fought, to render themselves † masters of their
combattre pour - se rendre-
 country; and some, to maintain its § liberty.
patrie. f. pour maintenir
- 1 Many are called, but few are chosen.
appelé élu
- 2 Many a soldier || has deserted.
-plusieurs-
- † The rule 110—6 in the Grammar, holds good with respect to indeterminate pronouns, as well as with adjectives.
 ‡ Observe to place *vous-même* immediately after the verb.
 § This reflected pronoun is rendered into French by *se*, and is to be placed immediately before *rendre*.
 ¶ The rule 185—12, in the Grammar, mentions that *en* is used in this case, but without taking any notice of the article *le*, which is to be placed before its substantive.
 || This substantive is in the plural in French, and consequently requires its verb to be in the same number.

The whole world * is the country of a wise man. 219
univers. m. patrie. f. —sage— 20

Of all economies, the most rare is that of words;
 and by a common† fatalit^y, the poor are prodigal, and the
 rich avaricious.
par fatalité. f. avar

Liberty is the greatest of all blessings, and the foundation
 of all the others.
bien. m. fondement. m.

A‡ whole city is often in an§ uproar about a trifle. 26
ville. f. en combustion pour bagatelle. f.

Every wickedness proceeds from weakness. 220
tout méchanceté. f. venir foiblesse. f. 3

Rich or poor, powerful or weak, every idle¶ citizen is
 a knave.
faible tout oisif citoyen. m. fripon. m.

As any misfortune may happen to men, they should be
 prepared for every misfortune.
tout disgrâce. f. pouvoir arriver à devoir 4 4a

I am convinced that, with regard to observations
 of every kind, we must not read, we must see.
de tout espèce. f. —il faut— ne pas —il faut— convaincre — en fait de— 5

L

Aristodemus

* The French say literally, *all the universe*.

† Place this adjective after its substantive in French.

‡ Observe that this particle is placed immediately after *tout* in French.

§ This particle is not expressed in French.

¶ Place this adjective after its substantive in French.

|| I have not any where found a sentence to illustrate this rule.

- 220
6 Aristodemus gave to Hazaël the laws of Minos, written
Aristodème. m. à écrit
by the hand of Minos himself; he also gave him a collection
de recueil. m.
of all the history of Crete, ever since Saturn and the
— depuis — Saturne. m.
golden age: he allowed him to carry away fruit* of all the
âge d'or permettre de — emporter —
kinds which are natural to Crete, and unknown in Syria.
espèce. f. indigène en inconnu dans Syrie. f.
- 6a Spreading idolatry† and foolish illusion over the earth,
répandre idolâtre fou sur
in every place disposed to receive them.
en lieu. m. à suivre
- 6b Before the revolution, the ministers robbed, on all
avant prendre à
occasions; at present they are more circumspect.
main. f. circonspect
- 7 According to the Mahometans, not only every woman is
— selon — tout
subject to death, but even the whole‡ woman.
à encore
- 8 Philosophy informs us that good sense and wisdom belong
apprendre que — esprit. m. — être
to § both sexes.
de deux
- 9 All La Flèche is in an || uproar.
en alarme. m.
- 222
10 Every thing is in the hand of God,
— tout — en
- 11 There are fine strokes in that performance, but the whole
— il y a — beau endroit. m. dans pièce. f. tout. m.
together is not worth much.
ne pas grand' chose
- 12 Time, which destroys every thing, strengthens friendship
détruire — tout — fortifier
- * Fruit is in the plural number in French.
† This word is taken adjectively in French, and serves to qualify *illusion*.
‡ The French say literally *all the woman*.
§ Observe to put the article here in French.
|| This particle is not expressed in French.

It is commonly said of the city of Liege, that it is a hell ²²¹
ordinairement dire ville. f. Liège que ce enfer. m. 13
 for women, because they are obliged to live a laborious
de de mener laborieux
 life; a purgatory for men, because they are all governed
purgatoire. m. le
 by their wives; and a paradise for monks, on account of
paradis. m. de moine. m. à cause
 their rich benefices.
bénéfice. m.

One of the misfortunes of the rich, is to be deceived in ^{13a}
misère. f. de tromper en
 every thing.
—tout—

The Pyrronians are philosophers who doubt of every thing.
Pyrronien. m. douter de —tout—

A man must sacrifice every thing, even his life, for his ¹⁴
devoir —tout— même pour
 salvation.
salut. m.

The ambition and the avarice of men, are the only
seul
 sources of their misfortune. Men wish to possess every thing,
*source. f. malheur. m. vouloir —avoir— —tout—**
 and — render themselves unhappy, through a desire for
ils † —se rendre— par désir. m. de
 superfluity.
superflu. m.

Dost thou wish to be happy? Learn to lose that which ¹⁵
would apprendre à ce qui
 may be taken away from † thee; learn to give up every thing§,
pouvoir —enlever— te à —quitter— —tout—
 when virtue orders it.
quand ordonner

Dost thou wish to be happy? Learn to lose that which ¹⁶
 may be taken away from † thee; learn to give up every thing||,
 when virtue orders it.

L 2

They

* Observe to place *tout* before *avoir*.
 † This personal pronoun is expressed in French, and implied in English.
 ‡ No preposition is expressed in French when the pronoun comes before the verb.
 § *Tout* here follows the same construction as *every thing* does in English.
 || In this case, *tout* comes immediately before the verb.

- 223 They are *all* gone in, except your sister.
 17 *elles* *tout* — *entrer* —
- 17a From the most wretched slaves to the greatest kings in the
depuis *miserable* *jusqu'à*
 world, *all* * complain, *all* * murmur against fortune.
se plaindre *murmurer*
- 18 Our ambitious thoughts are *every day* the subject of our
pensée. f. *matière. f.*
 prayers.
prière. f.
- 19 I expect him — † *every moment*.
attendre *à* *tout*
- 19a Fortune changes — † *every instant*.
changer *à* *chaque*
- 20 Ancient philosophers, as *enlightened* as they were
ancien *tout* *éclairé* *que*
 were ignorant of the true causes of many natural effects.
 — *ignorer* — *véritable* *bien* *effet. m.*
- 21 Hope, — † *deceitful* as it is, serves at least to lead us to
espérance. f. *tout* *trompeur* *que* *servir* *au moins* *à mener* *à*
 end of life by a pleasant way.
fin. f. *par* *agréable* *chemin. m.*
- 22 — † *Simple* as those girls appear, they are cunning and
tout *que* *paraître* *fin*
 artful.
artificieux.
- 23 — † *Avaricious* as they are, they spend money to satisfy
tout *avare* *que* *elles* *dépenser* *pour*
 their passions.

* *Tout* is in the singular number in French, therefore its verb must be in the singular number.

† There is, probably, a preposition implied in English, corresponding to the preposition *à*, which is expressed in the French.

‡ *As* is probably implied in English.

When we see a natural style, we are *quite* surprised and
 delighted; for we expected to see an author, and we find a
 man: whereas, those who have a good judgment, and who
 on seeing a book expect to find a man, are *quite* surprised to
 find an author.

Far hence those maxims of flattery, that kings are born
 skilful, and that their privileged souls come from the hands
 of God, *perfectly* wise, and *perfectly* learned.

The nightingale, the cuckoo, and the linnet, have begun
 the spring in our forests. I walk there, the whole *
 evening, *quite* † alone †; I there resume all my melancholy
 thoughts.

They are *quite* speechless.

His ideas are *quite* as good as yours.

Plutus is the god of *all*, let us be what we will.

I tell § you — frankly that I do not like you.

Walk

* Observe that the French say literally *whole the*, instead of *the whole*.

† As these words refer to Madame De Sevigné, they must of course be in the feminine.

‡ The idioms of the two languages so widely differ, in this part of the sentence, that I cannot bring it to any grammatical order; and consequently I am under the necessity of placing the French idiom under the English idiom.

§ The French use the future in this case.

225 Walk *very* softly.

29 *marcher tout*

30 — * Ugly as they are, they are very proud.

tout laid que elles elles bien fière

1 It is always disagreeable to be dependent upon others.

il fâcheux de — dépendre — de

2 A whole nation, without any exception *whatever*, complains
of a woman who has no legal † power in herself, but who is
every thing through her audacity.

*entier sans aucun se plaindre
ne pas pouvoir. m. par mais
— tout — par audace. f.*

3 There remains — nothing *whatever* to him.

reste ne chose. f. quelconque

4 You have no business here; therefore begone.

aucun affaire. f. ainsi s'en aller

4^a Give him any sum *whatever*, he will do it without a †
fault.

un règle. f. faire sans

226 The nation of grammarians is formidable to all the
5 world; if we are willing to believe it, its jurisdiction

extends even to crowned heads, when they want to introduce
some new word.

*s'étendre jusques sur si vouloir — introduire. —
mot. m.*

3^a Some princes have been called the delight of mankind;
among others, Titus.

entre

appeler délices. f. pl. genre-humain. m.

The

• *As* is probably implied in English.

† This adjective comes after its substantive in French.

‡ This particle is not expressed in French.

The supreme authority*, of *what* nature *soever* it *be*, is 226
 necessary evil, to prevent greater evils. quelque espèce. f. que être 6

mal. m. pour empêcher mal. m.

Charles the Twelfth, being at Bender, finding *some* re- 7
 sistance in the senate of Sweden, wrote that he would send
 them † dans Suède que — enverroit † —
 † one of his boots to govern them †: that boot would
 have governed like a despotic king. leur pour commander les ce gouverner comme

Whatever brilliant actions — you may perform, you will 7a
 not be happy without virtue. quelque éclatant que — faire — ne pas sans

However brilliant — your actions § may be, you will not 8
 be happy without virtue. quelque éclatant que — être — ne pas

However enlightened — your relations ¶ be, they should 8a
 not make a vain show of their knowledge. quelque éclairer que parent. m. être devoir ne pas étalage. m. science. f.

However enlightened — they be, they should not make a 227
 vain show of their knowledge. quelque éclairer que être devoir ne pas faire 9 étalage. m. science. f.

A king, *however* good and wise — he be, is still a man. quelque que être encore

I have

* Place this substantive before its adjective in French.

† As the third person singular of the conditional tense of the verb *envoyer* is not in the Grammar, I have been under the necessity of placing it under the English.

‡ These pronouns, both in French and English, are in the plural number; though, according to the strict rules of *grammatical concord*, they should be in the singular, as referring to *senate*. But this is done in both languages by the figure *symplesis* (or conception), in which our conceptions attend more to the meaning of the word than to the *grammatical properties*.

§ Place *vos actions* immediately after the verb.

¶ The number 8a has been omitted in the Grammar: it should have been placed in the margin before S. *Observe that we could say, &c.*

¶ Place *vos parents* immediately after the verb.

- 227 I have *some* reason to be displeased with him.
 10 *quelque sujet. m. de mécontent de*
- 21 That which is* certain in death, is *somewhat* softened by
ce que il y a dans quelque peu adoucir par
 that which is uncertain: it is a thing indefinite in time,
ce qui ce — indéfini. m. — dans
 which *somewhat* † resembles infinity ‡, and — § what is
qui quelque chose tenir infini. m. de ce que
 called eternity.
appeller
- 22 It is *some* three hundred years since printing was invented.
il y a quelque cent an. m. que imprimerie. f.
- 23 *Whatever* — be the offers of an enemy, we should || always
quelles que être offre. f. devoir
 mistrust them.
se défier en
- 228 *Whatever* motive — you may have, your conduct will be
 14 *quelque que — avoir — conduite. f. être*
 condemned.
- 142 *Whatever* be the motive that you may have, your conduct
quel que être que pouvoir avoir
 will be condemned.
- 15 *Whatever* ¶ you write, avoid vulgarity.
quoi que éviter bassesse. f.
- 15 *Whatever* ¶ you may alledge, it is easy to comprehend
 154 *quoi que pouvoir alléguer il facile de*
 from what we see every day, that bad example is
par ce que que mauvais
 pernicious.

Although

* The French say literally, *That which it there has*: then the words (*that which*) that are the subject of the verb in English, become the object in French.

† Place this word immediately after the next verb.

‡ The French idiom and construction are literally thus: *Which told something of the infinity.*

§ In this case the preposition *de* is repeated after the conjunction in French.

¶ The French, in this maxim, are more positive than the English: they use the present tense of the indicative mood.

¶ This indeterminate pronoun governs the next verb in the subjunctive mood.

Although he was in prosperity, he has always loved his family.
Quoique être dans aimer 228 15a

Seneca, — * austere as he is, becomes mild and humane as soon as he speaks of friendship.
Sénèque tout que devenir doux 16
tendre —dès que—

We must not speak ill of any body whatever in his absence.
devoir ne pas mal —qui que ce soit— en 229 17

Whosoever he be who speaks† to you, answer him politely.
—Qui qui ce soit— répondre 17a

No man in the world has prejudiced me against you.
ne —qui que ce soit— préjudicer 17b

Whoever it was that did † him a favour, he always testified to him his gratitude for it.
—Qui que ce fût— qui rendre service. m. marquer 18
reconnaissance —en—

Whoever tells† you so, is mistaken.
qui que ce soit qui dire le —se tromper— 19

Whatever he writes† to you, tell it me;
qui que ce soit que la 230 20

Those who do not apply themselves to any thing useful,
celui ne —s'occuper— quoi que ce soit utile 21

appear to me very contemptible.
paraître fort

Of whatever they speak †, observe a profound silence.
De quoi que ce soit que 22

To whatever you destine yourself †, be always diligent.
à quoi que ce soit que —se destiner— être

To whomsoever we speak †, we must be polite.
à qui que soit que devoir être 23

M

However

* As is probably implied in English.

† These verbs are in the subjunctive mood in French.

230 However it be, we acknowledge mother-tongues.
 24 Quoi qu'il en soit reconnoître mère langue. f.

25 The marvellous of poems supports its fabulous extravagance, by the elevation of the style, and by an infinity of exquisite beauties that accompany it: that of chivalry disgraces the invention of its fable, by the ridiculousness of the style with which it seems to be clothed.* But however it be, the fabulous of poetry has begotten that of chivalry; and it is certain that devils and necromancers cause less evil in the latter, than the gods and their ministers in the former.

26 However, from what you have just said †, I will abide the
 231 Quoi qu'il en soit de —venir de dire— vouloir courir
 27 consequences of it.
 232 risque. m. —en †—

28 Such a one excels in one virtue, who has not another.
 233 —Tel— exceller dans qui ne pas l'autre

29 We § are afraid § to see ourselves § such as we § are
 234 —craindre— de —se voir— tel que
 because we § are § not such § as we § should § be.
 235 parce que ne pas devoir être

30 Give him what lesson — you please ¶, he will learn it.
 236 tel que ¶ vouloir —apprendre—

* The French use the present of the infinitive of the active voice.

† This English expression is rendered into French by this idiom, *venir de dire* literally, in English, *to come to say*.

‡ Observe to place this pronoun immediately before *courir*.

§ *We*, being by the third rule of the pronouns, page 168, changed into *on*, a pronoun of the third person singular masculine, every thing that refers to it must be in the same person, number, and gender.

¶ This relative is implied in English, but expressed in French.

¶ This verb is in the future tense in French.

There was *such* a * multitude of people, that we could † 231
—Il y avoit— tel gens que pouvoir 4

ot move.

pas se remuer

A great king, *like* Henry the Fourth, is a being dangerous 5
tel que Henri. m. être. m.

the liberty of a nation.

The blindness of idolaters is *so* great, that there is room 232
aveuglement. m. —tel— que —il y a— lieu 6

to be surpris'd at it.

surprendre —en—

Such a one relieves the unfortunate, who neglects his family, 7
—tel— soulager misérable. m.

and leaves his son in poverty.

dans indigence. f.

Such is the nature of our mind, that we cannot refuse 8
tel esprit. m. que pouvoir ne pas

to pay homage to truth, when we perceive it in a clear and

rendre à quand appercevoir de

palpable manner.

I found the family *quite* *such* as you represented it to me.

trouver tout tel que représenter

There is *nothing* so bounded as the heart of a scrupulous man: 9†
—il y a— ne rien si étroit que —scrupuleux. m.—

A man is not poor because he has *nothing*, but because he 10
ne pas ne rien

does not work.

ne pas travailler

If you have not forgotten *any* thing for your fortune, what 233
ne —rien— pour 11

M 2

trouble!

* Observe, that this particle comes before *such*, in French.

† This verb is in the imperfect tense in French.

† The number 9† has been omitted in the Grammar: it should have been placed in the margin, before *Rien* in the accusative does not follow, &c.

trouble! If you have neglected the least thing, what
travail. m.
 repentance!
repentir. m.

23 It is dangerous to undertake *any thing* above one's abilities.
 12 Il de —rien— au-dessus de

13 If you are not good *for any thing*, do not expect any thing
 ne à —rien— ne attendre —rien—
 from men.

14 There is *nothing so dangerous* as a bad tongue.
 —il y a— ne rien si que mauvais langue. f.

15 He does not do *any thing that is** worthy of his birth.
 ne faire —rien— qui être naissance. f.

16 It is better to do nothing, than to do *foolish things*.
 —valoir— faire ne + rien de —riens—

17 Every nation has its peculiar character.
 2 particulier caract. re. m.

Every party takes the circle in which it judges, for the circle
 prendre —où— pour
 of the world.

234 Friendship ought not to be indiscreet, nor pride itself in
 18 devoir ne pas —être— ni —se piquer—
 a certain bluntness that spares nothing.
 bonne foi. f. ménager ne rien

18a Nature has placed certain nations in the middle of the sea
 peuple. f. à milieu. m.

18b Like lions in deserts, to be free.
 comme dans pour

19 There is nothing more *certain* than the articles of faith.
 —il y a— ne rien

20 You appear to me to quit the *certain* for the uncertain.
 paraître certain. m. incertain. m.

* This verb is in the subjunctive mood in French.

† *Ne* is to be put immediately before *rien*.

On NOUNS of NUMBER.

AS soon as I am told of* a city composed of two hundred ²³⁴
 —si tôt que— —parler— ville. f. ¹

thousand souls, I know immediately how they live in it.
 —savoir— d'avance —vivre—y—

Mahomet the Second conquerèd two hundred cities, twelve ²
 —conquérir— ville. f.
 kingdoms, and two empires.

The Non-conformists in London† have about eighty ²³⁵
 —Non-conformiste. m. —environ— ³
 meeting-houses or churches.
 —assemblée. f. —temple. m.

The Bishop of Autun blessed the eighty-three standards ⁴
 —bénir— bannière. f.
 of the Federation, and celebrated mass.
 —célébrer— messe. f.

In France‡ they reckon eight hundred cities, whereof ⁵
 —en— compter— ville. f. —dont—
 forty are of the first rate, one hundred and§ twenty-
 —ordre. m.
 five of the second, and about six hundred and§ thirty-five
 —environ—
 of the third.
 —troisième—

An impetuous young man|| has a hundred remorsees, ⁶
 —retour. m.
 in which he is displeased with his violence; but old people
 —où— —se déplaire— de —vieilles gens. f. pl.
 are

* Observe that we say, *As soon as one speaks to me of.*

† In London is placed immediately after the verb, in French.

‡ Place In France immediately after the verb.

§ We do not express this conjunction.

|| We say, *A young man impetuous.*

are attached to their humour as to virtue, and are pleased
 —s'attacher— comme —se plaire—
 with their faults, through the false resemblance that they
 dans défaut. m. par que
 bear to praiseworthy qualities.
 avoir avec —louable—

35 When we say of any body, that he is so generous that
 7 quand quelqu'un si
 he willingly lends his money at a hundred per cent. the
 volontiers à —cent pour cent—
 antiphrasis is in the words and in the whole sentence.
 antiphrase. f. mot. m. entier phrase. f.

3 Equity and charity ought to be the two great rules
 devoir règle. f.
 of the conduct of men.
 conduite. f.

The two most dangerous enemies to life, are intemperance
 plus de être
 and a physician.
 médecin. m.

9 I met, yesterday, on the Change, his two best friends.
 rencontrer à Bourse. f. meilleur

10 He had these four volumes for a guinea.
 avoir ce guinée. f.

11 Twenty guineas make twenty-one pounds* sterling.
 faire livre. f.

12 The canal of Languedoc was begun in one thousand
 13 canal. m. commencer en mil

36 14 six hundred and † sixty-† four ; and continued, without
 continuer

interruption, till one thousand six hundred and† eighty-one.
 jusqu'en mil

15 London contains one hundred and§ thirty-five parishes,
 contenir paroisse. f.
 and

* This noun is in the singular number in French.

† Observe that, in this case, the conjunction & is not expressed in French.

‡ Put the conjunction & immediately after *soixante*.

§ Observe that, according to the present rule, this conjunction is not expressed.

and consequently a great number of churches, the cathedral of which, called St. Paul's†, is the finest Protestant church in the world.

par conséquent

église. f.

—dont*—

nomm. er

être

beau

édifice. m.

The empire of Babylon was‡ the most ancient of all, having been founded by Nimrod, seventy years after the flood.

Babylone. f.

être

ancien

fonder

Nimrod. m.

an. m.

déluge. m.

During six or seven score years that the Calvinistic church has existed, &c.

depuis

an. m. que

Calvinienne

église. f.

commencer

He owes me one hundred and twenty-one livres§.

devoir

livre. f.

The daughter of farmer Smith will have seven score sheep for her portion.

filie. f.

fermier. m.

—avoir—

mouton||

dot. f.

They say that Spain has eighty ships of the line, and one hundred and twenty frigates.

dire

Espagne. f.

vaisseau. m.

ligne. f.

frégate. f.

If he would give me only a thousand ducats, I would go away satisfied with him.

vouloir donner

contenir

de

Mexico

* Place this pronoun before the cathedral.

† This s is governed by the word church, implied in English; but neither the s, nor the word church, is expressed in French. The French simply say, St. Paul.

‡ The French use the compound of the present in this case.

§ We use the singular number, in this case.

|| This noun takes the inflexion of the plural number, in French.

¶ We do not express this article.

- 236
21 Mexico was conquered by Fernando Cortez, in one thou-
sand five hundred and twenty; Peru, by Francis Pizarra, in
one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven; and Chili, by
Diego d'Almagro, in one thousand five hundred and thirty-four.
- 22 There are five thousand streets in* London,* about one
hundred thousand houses, and a million of inhabitants.
- 23 It is a great misfortune to have hardly any thing to desire,
and to have a thousand things to fear.
- 24 The number of religious houses had so much multiplied in
France, that there were, in Paris only, seventy nunneries.
- 25 The Electorate of Bavaria is one hundred and twenty
miles long, and a hundred broad; it contains thirty-five
cities, ninety market-towns, eight bishopricks, thirty-five
convents, above a thousand gentlemen's seats, eleven
thousand seven hundred and four villages, and twenty-
eight thousand seven hundred and nine churches.
- 26 It is a quarter of a† circle, the border of which § is
divided into ninety degrees with a cross staff.

* These two words come immediately before *five thousand streets*.

† *Ne* is to be placed immediately before the verb *avoir*.

‡ This article or particle *un* is not expressed in French.

§ Observe, that we place *of which* before the border, in French.

All antiquity, as far back as St. Jerom, has thought ²³⁶
antiquité. f. — jusqu'à — Jérôme. m. croire 27
 that the *Septuagint* were prophets, and not simple translators.
que prophète. m. non pas interprète. m.

The *seventy* weeks of Daniel were* weeks of years, ²⁸
semaine. f. être année. f.
 which marked the time of the coming of the Messiah.
qui marquer tems. m. avènement. m. Messie. m.

The *Septuagint* gives to the world 1466 years more than ²⁹
donner à année. f.
 the Hebrew text gives.†
Hébreu texte. m.

The Dauphin is gone, and will be at Versailles in ³⁰
partir — être — à en
 a week hence, and your child too.
d'aujourd'hui† aussi

It is said that he will come within a fortnight. ³¹
dire — venir — dans

We set out at last, after *three weeks* stay, sixteen days ²³⁷
partir — enfin — séjour. m. jour. m. 32
 drinking, nine bathing, and two days rest.
boisson. f. bain. m. § repos. m.

The regents have given *five weeks* holidays. ³³
régent. m. donner vacances. f. pl.

He has been *half a year* in that school. ³⁴
— être — dans école. f.

Cows and hinds carry their foetus — *nine months.* ³⁵
vache. f. biche. f. porter pendant ||

He has learned French — *a year.* ³⁶
— apprendre — pendant ||

N

I am

* The French use the present in this case.

† Observe that, according to a foregoing rule, this word is not expressed in French.

‡ D'aujourd'hui comes immediately before *en huit jours*.

§ This noun is in the plural number in French.

|| During, which is the corresponding word to *pendant*, is probably implied in English; but this preposition *pendant* is expressed in French.

- 237 I am to travel during *two years*.
 37 *devoir — voyager — pendant*
- 38 He owes me *fifteen months* rent.
devoir loyer. m.
- 39 I have destined a part of this afternoon to write to you
 40 *— destiner — partie. f. après-dinée. f. à*
 in the garden, where I am stunned* with *three or four*
dans écourdir de
 nightingales which are over my head.
refiguol. m. sur
- In all countries, *five or six* bold, crafty, eloquent men,
dans pays. m. bardi artificieux
 lead the monarch or the senate,
entraîner
- 41 He has always *fifteen or twenty* guineas at my service.
avoir à service. m.
- 42 I saw, at the foot of a tree, about *twenty or thirty*
voir à pied. m. à
 steps from me, a kind of soldier, who upon two sticks
pas. m. espèce. f. sur bâton. m.
 leaned the end of a musket, which appeared to me
appuyer bout. m. escopette. f. paroître
 longer than a spear.
pique. f.
- 43 I want about a *hundred and thirty* livres, to pay my
 44 *avoir besoin d'environ pour*
 note.
billet. m.
- 45 There were *ten or twelve* people in the company.
— Il y avoit — personne. f. compagnie. f.
- 46 The month of January has *thirty-one* days.
mois. m. janvier. m. jour. m.
- 47 That stable holds *twenty-one* horses.
écurie. f. contenir cheval. m.
- 48 Carry back these *forty-one* light guineas.
— reporter — léger. m.

* This participle must be in the feminine gender, as this was written by *Madame de Sévigné*.

The ambition, the avarice, the tyranny, of fathers ; ²³⁷
 their negligence, their inexorable insensibility ; are a ⁴⁹
tyrannie. f.
dure
 hundred times more fatal to children, than the blind tenderness
fois. f. *funeste à* *aveugle tendresse. f.*
 of mothers.

In society, it is reason that yields *first*. ⁵⁰
dans *ce* *plier*

The Supreme Being has not created the human species ²³⁸
 for the particular pleasure of a dozen families. ⁵¹
être. m. *ne point créer* *genre. m.*
pour *particulier* *famille. f.*

Give me a hundred — walnuts. ⁵²
donner *de** *noix. f.*

It is said that you have received more than a hundred ⁵³
 letters about that place.
dire *recevoir*
au sujet de *place. f.*

The people went out of the city by hundreds and
 thousands.
peuple. m. *†—sortir—* *ville. f.* *à*
millier

In London † there are many — § of our business ⁵⁴
 whose knowledge is very superficial.
à *—il y a—* *gens* *métier. m.*
à la douzaine

Sappho is called, by ancient authors, the tenth Muse. ⁵⁵
appeller *ancien* *Muse. f.*

In the *first* epistle of Saint Peter, baptism is compared ⁵⁶
 to Noah's ark, which preserved from the universal deluge
épître. f. *Pierre. m.* *baptême. m.*
à *Noé* *arche. f.* *préservé* *universel*
 that patriarch and his family.
patriarche. m.

Urania is the ninth Muse.
Uranie. f. *Muse. f.*

N 2

There

* Observe, that *cent*, as well as *centaine*, in this case, requires the preposition *de* before the next noun.

† *Peuple* is taken in the singular number in French ; consequently its verb must be in the same number.

‡ We place *In London* immediately after the verb.

§ *People* is probably implied in English, but expressed in French.

- 238 There is a boy of the sixth class.
57 —voilà— sixième. m.
- 58 God is the first of beings.
être être. m.
- 59 That happened in the twenty-first year of his reign.
cela arriver année. f. règne. m.
- 60 In the word disgrace *, the last syllable but one is long.
mot. m. —pénultième †—
- 61 The Marquis of Crequi is at Treves, as it is said;
his people have seen him pass, with three others, in a small
gens. m. pl. voir passer dans
boat.
bateau. m.
- 239 First, in that great room on the right, there are ‡ four
62 Premièrement chambre. f. —à droite— —il y a—
men lying in those two wretched beds: the one is a
couché mauvais. m. lit. m.
publican, accused of having§ poisoned§ a foreigner who
cabaretier. m. empoisonner étranger. m.
burst in his tavern|| the other day.
crêver taverne. f. jour. m.
- 63 First, I shall treat of the construction of the members
En premier lieu —traiter— —membre. m.
of a sentence; secondly, I shall speak of the construction
phrase. f. en second lieu —parler—
of the parts of speech.
partie. f. raison. f.
- 64 Bread was very dear in one thousand seven hundred
pain. m. très en
and nine.
- 65 Nicon was an archon at Athens, the second year of the
archonte. m. Athènes
hundredth Olympiad.
Olympiade. f.

* Observe, that *disgrâce* is a French word in this case

† Syllable is implied in French.

‡ Place *there are* immediately after *first*, in French.

§ We use the compound of the present of the infinitive mood in this case.

|| Place *in his tavern* after *the other day*, in French.

The

The Bastille was taken by assault on* the fourteenth of 239
Bastille. f. prendre de quatorze. m. 66
 July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, by the
juillet. m. par
 citizens of Paris.
bourgeois. m.

To-day is† the first of March; I conjure you to write to 67
être Mars. m. conjurer de écrire
 me how you do.
se porter

Could you lend me a thousand ducats? Mr. Captain, 68
pouvoir prêter Seigneur. m.
 answered the Usurer, with a mild and benign air, I have
Usurier. m. de doux bénin
 no money at present, but I know a friend who has some.
ne pas pour le présent connaître en

Give me a hundred — † eggs, and no more. 69
cent. f. pas davantage

He will set out the eleventh of next month. 70
—partir— prochain

He is the tenth, or twelfth, in his class. 71
de classe. f.

Henry the Fourth said of two poor persons who were 240
Henri. m. dire se 72
 married, — that Hunger had married Thirst.
marier ensemble faim. f. —épouser— soif. f.

The church governed Lewis the Thirteenth, and France,
église. f. Louis
 with a sceptre of iron, under the name of the Cardinal de
sceptre. m. fer. m. sous
 Richelieu.

The successors of Francis the First, were all obliged to be 73
François. m. se voir de
 lenient with regard to the disorders of the clergy, and severe
tolérant —pour— désordre. m. intolérant
 against the reforms of Protestantism.
pour Protestantisme. m.

Charles

* This preposition is not expressed in French.

† The French construction runs thus: *It is to-day, &c.*

‡ The French syntax, in this case, requires the preposition *de*.

§ *Ensemble* is not here a redundancy in French, as it may at first appear. Were I to say, *Voici deux personnes qui se sont mariées*, a Frenchman will not readily know that they are married to each other, unless I use the adverb *ensemble*.

240
74

Charles the Fifth, rival of Francis the First, more powerful,
 and more fortunate, but less brave, and less amiable,
 was born at Ghent.
 —naître— Gand. m.

François

puissant. f.

fortuné

moins

aimable

75

Pope *Sixtus the Fifth* liked Wednesday above all the days
 of the week, because it was the day of his birth, of his
 promotion to the Cardinalship, of his election to the
 Popedom, and of his coronation.
 Papauté. f. couronnement. m.

Pape. m.

aimer

sur

jour. m.

semaine. f.

ce

naissance. f.

Cardinalat. m.

1

The Romans reckoned their days by *nines*. *

Romain. m.

compter

jour. m.

2

The *octave* comprehends all the primitive and original
 sounds.
 son. m.

renferme

primitif

3

A *sixain* is a small piece of poetry, composed of six verses.

sixain. m.

pièce. f.

poésie. f.

4

Give me —† *six packs* of cards.

un

sixain. m.

5

They are *fifteen all*.
 avoir —quinzain—

6

I have a *quint* to the king, and a *tierce* to the knave.

avoir

à

valet. m.

7

The death of Mr. Du Mans has overpowered me: he
 died† suddenly, of the *tertian* ague.
 mourir subitement fièvre. f.

mort. f.

assommer

The *quartan* ague is more obstinate than the *tertian* fever.

quarte fièvre. f.

opiniâtre

tierce. m. fièvre. f.

Tricon

* *Neuvaine* is taken in the singular in French.

† *Sixain* is in this case considered as one thing only, and therefore requires the particle *un*.

† The French use the compound of the present in this case.

Tricon is the hand of the person who, at the game* 240
jeu. m. —celui— à 8
 called* *Brelan*, has three cards like to that† turned up:
Brelan. m. semblable le —retourne. f.—
 for instance; three aces in one‡ hand, and one § —
par exemple ace. f. en main. f. à le †
 turned up.
 —retourne. f.—

The *quarantine* has been more rigorously observed in sea- 9
quarantaine. f. rigoureusement dans
 ports since the plague in Marseilles.
depuis peste. f.

The rigorous || *quarantine* lasts forty days. 10
rigoureux durer

He who takes pity on our misfortunes, seems to take 11
prendre de mal sembler
 the half of them on himself.
—en—¶ sur lui

America is the fourth part of the world. 12
Amérique. f. monde. m.

He has a tenth in that affair. 13
avoir dans affaire. f.

The *tithe* signifies what the faithful give to the ministers 14
dime. f. signifier fidèle à ministre. m.
 of the church.
église. f.

The Jews paid *tithes*** to the Levites.
Juif. m. à Léuite. m.

Meslin is half rye, and half wheat. 15
méteil. m. seigle. m. froment. m.

It

* These words are not expressed in French.

† The French syntax, in these cases, require the article before the next noun.

‡ This word is not expressed in French.

§ This preposition is governed by the adjective *semblable*, which, though implied in French, nevertheless requires the next noun, preceded by the preposition *à*.

|| *Rigoureux* is to be placed immediately after *quarantaine*.

¶ This pronoun follows the rule 153-36, in this case.

** When *tithe* is taken in a general sense, it is in the singular number in French.

- 241
16 It is better *by half*.
Il *être* *de*
- 17 Among the Pagans, the illustrious and extraordinary
chez *Payen. m.*
men, like Hercules, Castor, Pollux, Julius Cæsar, Augustus,
comme Hercule. m. *Jule* *César* *Auguste. m.*
&c. were *demi-gods*.
- 18 At *half after three** the procession entered into the Champ
cortège. m. *entrer* *dans*
de Mars.
- 19 Give me *half* a † *hundred* eggs.
donner *œuf. m.*
- 20 The coadjutor has been ill, but he is quite recovered;
coadjuteur. m. *malade* *entièrement guérir*
he still likes you, and will come to see you after *the middle* of
toujours aimer *—aller—* *—voir—* *—la mi—*
August.
- 21 I went into the dew, up to *the middle* of my leg.
se mettre dans *rosée. f. jusque à* *—la mi-jambe—*
- 22 There is great probability that the four *quarters*, or
beaucoup *apparence. f.*
intervals between the different phases of the moon, which
intervalle *phase. f.*
are distant about seven days from one another, were
éloigné *environ de* *donner*
the ‡ cause of the division of time into weeks.
lieu *à* *en*
- 23 Give me a *quarter* of a pound of fresh butter.
donner *frais* *beurre. m.*
- 24 He owes me three *quarters* rent.
devoir *loyer. m.*
- 25 The king's officers serve *quarterly*.
officier. m. *servir* *par quartier*

William

* Observe that we say, *three hours and a half*.† Place this particle immediately before *demi*.

‡ This article is not expressed in French.

William, a short while after, settled in another *part* of the 241
26
Guillaume. m. — peu de tems — s'établir

ity.
ville. f.

After the army was gone, Idomeneus led Mentor into
Après que partir Idoménée. f. mener dans
very* *part* of the city.
ville. f.

All this *part* of the town in which Mr. de Turenne
tout où
lodged†, and all Paris, and all the people‡, were § in
loger dans
agitation; every body talked, and crowded together, to
émotion. f. parler — s'attrouper — pour
regret this hero.

Let us make our visits in the *neighbourhood*. 27
— faire — le || de

Merchants sell and value their goods by the *hundred* 242
28
négociants. m. estimer marchandise. m. à

weight.

The *thousand* ¶ oranges that you sold me last week, 29
vendre passé
were ** divided amongst our friends.
partager entre

At the edge of that pond there are *myriads* of gnats. 30
sur bord. m. — il y a — moucheron. m.

O

He

* Every, in this case, falls under the rule 222-18; but observe, that the noun must be in the plural number in French, preceded by the article.

† The French use the compound of the present in this case.

‡ People is taken in the singular number in French.

§ Though this verb has two nominatives, Madame de Sevigné thought proper to use the singular number.

|| Instead of the pronominal adjective, the French use the article.

¶ Thousand is taken substantively; it therefore follows the rule of substantives.

** This verb is in the singular number in French.

- 242 31 He has brought a *couple* of bottles of wine.
apporter bouteille. f.
- 32 Give him a *couple* of guineas for his salary.
donner salaire. m.
- 33 It would be a* pity to part that charming *couple*.
ce — être — dommage de séparer
- 34 Sell me a *pair* of stockings.
vendre paire. f. bas. m.
- 35 Here is a good *pair* of breeches.
voici — culotte. f. —
- 36 He made him a* present of a *couple* of pigeons.
faire couple. f.
- 37 The two make a *pair*.
faire paire. f.
- 38 I have a *couple* of oxen that would make a *fine pair*.
couple. f. bœuf. m. — faire — beau paire. f.
- 243 39 Is it not ridiculous to make mention of
être il ne pas† de mention
the King of France's twenty-four fiddlers in a French gram-
— les vingt quatre —
mar for the use of the English?
à usage. m.
- 40 Here lies Pirron, who was nothing, not even† an
— Ci gît — être ne rien pas même
academician. § Does not this epitaph prove, that the
ne pas épitaphe. f. prouver
author wished to be one of the *forty*?
désirer
- 41 The most ancient, and the best manuscript of the
ancien manuscrit. m.
Septuagint,

* This particle is not expressed in French.

† Observe to begin this sentence with *ne*, and to place *pas* next to the pronoun.

‡ *Was* in English, and *fut* in French, are understood, and have over the following words the same power as if they were expressed.

§ This Epitaph was composed by Pirron himself.

Septuagint, in the opinion of those who have examined
à jugement —examiner—
 it with great care, is the Alexandrian, which is in the
beaucoup Alexandrien. m. dans
 library of the King of England, at St. James's.
bibliothèque. f. à James

St. Lewis founded the *Quinze-vingt*. 242
42
Louis. m. fonder

The opinion of the *Millenarians* is very ancient. 43
opinion. f. fort

That old man is decrepit, and *ninety years old*. 44
vieillard —nonagénaire—

Centenary * possession is not valid when the disloyalty of 45
ne point valable mauvaise foi. f.
 the possessor† is proved.
prouver

Centenaries are very scarce. 46
très rare

I am in my sixth *septenary*. 47
être septénaire. f.

The privilege of *septenaries* takes place against all the 48
avoir lieu
 graduates.

The *millenary* number signifies a space of a thousand years. 49
signifier espace. m. an. m.

They reckon four *millenaries* from the creation of the 50
compter depuis
 world to the birth of Jesus Christ.
jusqu'à naissance. f.

In the date of medals, we say *mil*‡, and not *mille*‡; and 51
—millesime. m.— dire
cent, ‡

* *Centenaire* is to be placed immediately after possession.

† The disloyalty of the possessor, the nominative to the sentence in English, is the accusative in French, and consequently to be placed after the verb,

‡ These words are French.

OF NOUNS of NUMBER.

cent*, instead of cents*. The year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.
au lieu au lieu
quatre-vingt-onze

244 53 The law Pappia Poppæa forbids marriage to men
loi. f. déjendre
 sixty years old.
sexagénaire

53 It is ridiculous to see an obscene joker almost
 II de *goguenard. m.*
 sixty years of age.
sexagénaire

People of seventy are free from certain public duties.
septuagénaire exempt charge. f.

54 Twenty is the quadruple of five.
être

55 We call it *duodecimo*, because that name is taken from
appeller in-douze se prendre
 the forms in printing on which the book is pulled, and
de imprimerie. f. sur lesquelles tirer
 because each of the forms of this sort of books has twelve
que chaque sorte. f.
 compartments of types, that make the twelve pages, which
compartment. m. caractère. m. faire
 are printed on each side of a sheet.
imprimer de chaque feuille. f.

* These words are French.

† It may be perceived, by this definition of *in-douze*, that what is said of it in the Grammar is erroneous.

